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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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## WASHINGTON.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1873.

The report of the Wawasset investigation was forwarded to Supervising Inspector Renshaw, at Baltimore, to-day, in conformity with the customary official routine. The report will be of an extremely important character, in its bearing upon the steamboat inspection service in the future. The entire investigation was conducted under the eye of the central office, and the decisions will therefore be considered as precedents for the control of certain branches of the service hereafter. In the case of the Wawasset the captain and mate were unlicensed. The first two officers will be prosecuted for serving and the owners of the vessel for employing them without a license. The Supervising Inspector is of the opinion that the penalties are not sufficiently severe, and should be made so by additional legislation. The only punishment which can be inflicted on the engineer and pilot is the revocation of their licenses. Instructions, based upon the new features of the inspection service elicited in the investigation, will be forwarded shortly to the Supervising Inspectors, and, through them, to the local boards, which, it is thought, will insure great efficiency and responsibility.

**Health of Vice President Wilson.**

A private letter from the Island of Martha's Vineyard says that Vice President Wilson, Governor Claflin and other dignitaries arrived there on last Saturday and were present at the illumination of Oak Bluffs. The next day they attended the religious exercises at the tabernacle of the Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting Association. This would indicate that the Vice President's health is very much restored.

**Preparing for Next Session.**

The new seats to accommodate three hundred and ten members and delegates are now being placed in the Hall of Representatives, preparatory to carpeting and fitting for the winter session.

**Quarterly Pensions.**

Next week the quarterly pensions will be ordered paid at the various agencies throughout the country. About eight million dollars will be the amount disbursed.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1873.

In army circles there is great anxiety to receive some official information from Fort Sill, in order to set at rest the reported massacre of the garrison at that post. The report is not credited, though it is possible that there has been bloodshed among the Kiowas, who have been particularly hostile, though quietly so, for a time. It is believed that the immediate source of the report is the stage driver who brought in the intelligence. It is considered likely that he was pursued. By a war party and imagined that the attack would be general. Fort Sill is situated on Medicine Bluff creek, near its confluence into Cache creek, one of the tributaries of the Red river of the South. It is about ten miles east of the Wichita Mountains, a range of rugged granite hills about forty miles long and fifteen wide, and surrounded by plains. Beyond are the Llano Estacado, or staked plains, an arid waste resorted to by the wild bands of the Comanches and other war parties pursued by the troops. The Fort was established by General Sheridan, during his famous winter campaign on the Plains in 1868–1869, and in the Tenth Cavalry and a battalion of infantry marched over from Camp Supply at the forks of the Wolf and Canadian rivers, when it was abandoned, and were left as a garrison. There were at one time eight Indian sand Indians, chiefly Kiowas, Lepans, Southern Arapahoes and Comanches, within a few miles of the Fort. The garrison at present consists of a portion of the same regiment of cavalry and companies of the 11th and 25th U. S. Infantry. The Kiowas are proverbial for their treachery, and have been restless during the imprisonment of their chiefs. Gen. Sheridan experienced their treachery during his campaign, and proposed to make an example by hanging Satanta and Lone Wolf, but the earnest and philanthropic influence obliged him to desist. Couriers have been dispatched from Fort Gibson to obtain information from the Colonel of the Post.

**Indian Traders.**

The last fight with the Sioux, on the Yellowstone, demonstrated very clearly that some parties are doing an extensive business in selling arms and ammunition to the Indians. An investigation will be made.

**Sale of Liquors, &c., at Fairs.**

In regard to applications for license to sell liquors, cigars, &c., at public shows, fairs, etc., the Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided to authorize Collectors to issue special tax stamps to sell liquors, tobacco and cigars at a public stand at any county fair or public show or exhibition within their district, provided one single and permanent stand alone is used during the continuance of any such show or fair; and provided, also, that the special tax stamp be issued up in the name of previous place, as the law requires. Such special tax stamp will give no authority to sell outside the district, and only stamps originally issued specially for business to be carried on at a public stand, as before named, in a given district, and this fact so designated on the face of the stamp, will authorize sales of liquors, wine, tobacco, cigars, &c. A liquor dealer or a dealer in manufactured tobacco, wishing to sell at public shows, fairs, &c., will be required to provide himself with a special stamp for that particular purpose, or else to close sales at his usual place of business and register a transfer to any place where he proposes to do business temporarily.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31, 1873.

A letter, written a month before the approximate date assigned for the reported massacre at Fort Sill, speaks of the garrison as much reduced in numbers. After the departure of the cavalry on their scouting expedition, not more than one hundred effective troops were left at the post. The post is only a fort in name, consisting of a small number of stone buildings occupied as officers' quarters, barracks and hospital, all built facing the parade in the center. There is no encircling parapet or stockade, so that with the shelter afforded the attacking savages, it would be extremely difficult to defend the post. Fort Sill being the headquarters of the Tenth Cavalry, there are about twenty ladies there, the wives and families, besides children of officers of the regiment. Some days, it is thought, must elapse before anything can be heard from the post, so as to relieve entirely the painful anxieties which exists respecting the safety of the garrison and the women and children within its comparatively defenseless buildings. The nearest military post, since the abandonment of Fort Arbuckle, is Fort Gibson, one hundred and fifty miles distant eastward. Waco, Texas, the point from which the report was sent, is two hundred and fifty miles south. At that point and Fort Gibson there is telegraph stations.

**The Wealth of Oakes Ames.**

The settlement of the estate of Oakes Ames shows that his wealth was two millions instead of six, and he was a heavy loser by his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad.

**Imported Merchandise.**

The following circular has been issued from the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28, 1873.

*Circulars to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:*

The special attention of Collectors and other officers of the Customs is called to the 26th section of the General Collection act of July 4, 1799, and article 1, part 4, Revised Regulations relative to the entry of imported merchandise, by the agent of the owner or consignee, in case of the sickness or absence from the port of such owner or consignee, and to secure the more faithful observance of said law and regulation, the following instructions recently issued to the Collector of the Port of New York are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of Customs officers generally:

"In order to do away with certain irregularities which have been in some cases connected with the entries of imported merchandise, and for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the entry on the person, it is hereby prescribed that agents and attorneys (unless they are the consignees, and as such mentioned in the bill of lading) shall not be permitted to make entry of merchandise in the name of their principal unless their principal is absent from the limits of the Collector's district, or sick, and then only upon their producing and filing an affidavit at the Custom House to the effect that their principal is absent from the district, or is so sick as to be unable to be personally present at the Custom House. When entry is allowed upon affidavit, the affidavit shall be annexed to the bond for the production of the required oath, and form part of the records of the case."

No entry of imported merchandise by the agent or attorney will be permitted except under the conditions above set forth, unless in case where the officer receiving the entry has personal knowledge of the absence from the port or the sickness of such of owner consignee, which case no indorsement to that effect shall be made on the entry by the officer, which shall take the place of the affidavit required.

[Signed] WM. H. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1, 1873.

**The Manitoba Case again.**

The State Department is in receipt of a communication from the Dominion that a special term of court will be held in Manitoba for the trial of the Fort Garry prisoners. Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, states that he is convinced from information received from Manitoba, that the kidnapping of Gordon took place on British soil, and therefore that the prisoners will be convicted. This, however, is the British side of the question. Should it take such a turn it is the impression that the case will be in shape for action on the part of the government.

**The Disorders in Kentucky.**

The statement that the government will use its authority in the suppression of disorders in Kentucky, is entirely unwarranted. However much the exercise of such authority might be desirable, it is a question whether the government has the power to interfere except on an application of the Governor of the State. It is thought, however, should the State government utterly fail in its efforts to preserve order, the national government would be constitutionally obliged to adopt measures to put down the lawless portion of the population and aid the State.

**Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents—Interesting Statistical Information—Number of Patents Issued—Comparison by Nationalities and States and Territories—Financial Exhibit—The Physical Wonders of Colorado—News From the Hayden Exploring Expedition—The Highest Peaks in the United States—Valuable Contributions to Natural History.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1, 1873.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1872 has just been issued from the Government Printing Office. It gives a complete alphabetical list of patents for the year—13,590 in number—with name, residence and invention, together with a list of inventions, designs, re-issues, extensions, disclaimers and trade marks. In addition to this technical information there is a considerable amount of statistical, official and general matter which conveys some idea of the vast detail of scientific and mechanical progress covered by the ingenuity of the people of the United States. The report gives the following exhibit of the business of the office for the year ending December 31, 1872:

| | |
|---|---|
| Application for patents | 18,246 |
| Patents issued, including re-issues and designs | 13,590 |
| Applications for extensions of patents | 285 |
| Patents extended | 240 |
| Caveats filed | 3,090 |
| Parents expired | 3,481 |
| Patents allowed, but not issued for want of final fee | 2,392 |
| Applications for registering trade marks | 531 |
| Trade marks registered | 345 |

The following were the nationalities of the patentees:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States | 13,009 |
| Great Britain | 415 |
| France | 51 |
| Other governments | 85 |
| Total | 13,590 |

The following shows the number of patents by States and Territories and army and navy; also number to population:

| | Number. | One to every |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 45 | 70,156 |
| Arkansas | 13 | 87,867 |
| California | 357 | 21,153 |
| Colorado | 12 | 3,322 |
| Connecticut | 648 | 829 |
| Dakota | 2 | 7,695 |
| Delaware | 42 | 2,977 |
| District of Columbia | 142 | 921 |
| Florida | 8 | 28,468 |
| Georgia | 59 | 39,070 |
| Idaho | 1 | 14,999 |
| Illinois | 863 | 2,942 |
| Indiana | 388 | 4,067 |
| Iowa | 235 | 5,081 |
| Kansas | 73 | 4,091 |
| Kentucky | 145 | 15,110 |
| Louisiana | 76 | 9,955 |
| Maine | 170 | 4,688 |
| Maryland | 242 | 8,227 |
| Massachusetts | 1,435 | 1,014 |
| Michigan | 357 | 5,513 |
| Minnesota | 78 | 5,637 |
| Mississippi | 75 | 11,039 |
| Missouri | 261 | 6,388 |
| Nebraska | 22 | 5,201 |
| Nevada | 23 | 1,931 |
| New Hampshire | 92 | 1,098 |
| New Jersey | 692 | 1,723 |
| New Mexico | 2 | 45,957 |
| New York | 3,073 | 1,423 |
| North Carolina | 36 | 29,244 |
| Ohio | 963 | 4,706 |
| Oregon | 23 | 3,953 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,139 | 3,490 |
| Rhode Island | 179 | 1,214 |
| South Carolina | 29 | 24,231 |
| Tennessee | 105 | 11,296 |
| Texas | 73 | 11,913 |
| Utah | 10 | 8,191 |
| Vermont | 91 | 3,622 |
| Virginia | 106 | 11,558 |
| Washington | 2 | 2,935 |
| West Virginia | 57 | 7,755 |
| Wisconsin | 201 | 6,547 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 9,118 |
| United States Army | 7 | |
| United States Navy | 65 | |

It will be observed that New York stands highest in the number of patents, having almost double that of the second State on the list, which is Pennsylvania. Massachusetts lacks 140 of being equal to Pennsylvania. Next to Massachusetts, and fourth on the list, is Ohio.

The Territories of Idaho and Wyoming had but one patent each. The former is entitled for a State to eight for Florida. In the number to population the lowest is due to 45,957 in New Mexico and 37,267 in Arkansas, and the highest to 1,014 in Massachusetts.

The financial exhibit of the office is not only flattering to its prosperity and magnitude but shows that it is one of the few, very few, self supporting bureaus of the Government. For the year ending December 31, 1872, the receipts and expenditures were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Received from all sources | $ 699,726 39 |
| Expended for salaries, photo-lithographing, illustrations, photographing and engraving, and miscellaneous expenses | 685,505 00 |
| Patent fund January 1, 1872 | $ 759,980 03 |
| Receipts during 1872 | 699,726 39 |
| Total | $1,459,706 42 |
| Expenditures for 1872 | 685,505 00 |
| Balance cr. patent fund, Jan. 1, 1873 | $ 774,201 42 |

The following is the amount of patent fees from 1837, the date of the present organization of the Bureau, to 1873, may be seen by the following comparative exhibit:

| | PATENTS ISSUED. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1837 | | 2,994 |
| 1838 | 520 | 1856 | 3,567 |
| 1839 | 425 | 1857 | 2,910 |
| 1840 | 493 | 1858 | 3,779 |
| 1841 | 457 | 1859 | 4,338 |
| 1842 | 517 | 1860 | 4,818 |
| 1843 | 501 | 1861 | 4,340 |
| 1844 | 562 | 1862 | 3,721 |
| 1845 | 502 | 1863 | 4,612 |
| 1846 | 619 | 1864 | 5,020 |
| 1847 | 573 | 1865 | 6,481 |
| 1848 | 660 | 1866 | 9,450 |
| 1849 | 1,070 | 1867 | 13,015 |
| 1850 | 995 | 1868 | 13,075 |
| 1851 | 869 | 1869 | 13,946 |
| 1852 | 1,020 | 1870 | 13,321 |
| 1853 | 1,212 | 1871 | 13,033 |
| 1854 | 1,902 | 1872 | 13,590 |

The Patent Office Official Gazette, issued weekly under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, was commenced January 1, 1871, and has been found a valuable auxiliary to examining officers in the Patent Office. It meets a large demand among inventors and manufacturers, furnishing complete information on all the business of the office. It embraces all the important decisions of the Commissioner of Patents, and of the Supreme Court, Circuit Courts and District Courts in cases involving patent or trade mark questions, and also contains a digest and classification of decisions of the Commissioner during the previous week. The Commissioner states that up to found that the publication prevents, in a great degree, the duplication of applications for patents upon the same invention, yet it stimulates to new and improved efforts in the mechanic and improves the character of the applications. Nearly the entire edition is gratuitously distributed, or sent to public libraries and members of Congress, and the remainder is mailed to subscribers or carefully preserved.

Recent letters from Dr. Hayden's exploration of the Territories give the most interesting news of the progress of the expedition and the nature of the work accomplished. Leaving Fairplay in the mountains of Colorado, the party crossed the range to the west and entered the valley of the Upper Arkansas, penetrating the mountains by following the system of triangulations which had been carried forward from Denver to the mountains which tower over the headwaters of the Arkansas. The Sagnache range had been ascended by the lake fork of the Arkansas, and the fifteen mile peak surveyed preparatory to the immense mountain pile known as the Holy Cross, and to the other peaks drained by the waters of the Grand river. After the party encountered the loftiest mountain summits in the United States. From this point the line of march was to be northward to the Grand River, Rock and Elkhorn mountains, thence east to the Blue river where the party would again strike the main line of the Great Canon of Grand river, which is said to be seven thousand feet deep. All the prominent peaks will be included in the survey and their heights accurately measured. From middle park the high range to the northward will be ascended, the party encircling around the rim of the park to Long's Peak, where the supplies will be forwarded.

The minor triangulations, that is between these main points and others of less altitude and importance, including the valleys, passes, gorges, canyons, mines, valleys, &c., will be worked in by the smaller parties assigned to that duty. The work is under the immediate divisions of the expedition.

First. The Middle Park Division, in the mountains about Long's Peak.

Second. The South Park Division over the country from Denver to the Canon of the Arkansas, including "Twenty-mile" and "Back" and the hills to the foot of the Canon of the Platte, south as far as Colorado City, including the Pike's Peak hills and ascending Pike's Peak, thence by the Fairplay road, examining Trout Creek and the Canon of the South Park, returning to Fairplay, Colorado, to meet the North Park, returning to Fairplay.

Third. San Luis Park Division, working up the Sangre de Cristo range, and ascending, including the mining regions about Central City and Georgetown.

Files of newspapers, published near the scene of operations of the Hayden expedition, and received at the headquarters in this city, describe in lively colors the grandeur of the physical features of the region and the exploring operations. The *Rocky Mountaineer*, published at Fairplay, Colorado, gives the following graphic picture of Mount Lincoln:

"Twenty-one miles, as the bird flies, and at a common point, forms the apex of a mountain known as Mt. Lincoln, a lofty peak, named in American history. Around, on all sides, fifteen or twenty peaks are seen that are fourteen thousand feet above the sea level, while two hundred and fifty are counted by a member of Hayden's party, having an altitude of thirteen thousand feet above the water line. . . . . stands alone—overlooking the grandest panorama of mountain scenery on the globe—and the highest peak, except the one of human vision, the highest mountain in North America, towering thousands of feet above the elevation of the Holy Cross, in the Uncompahgre mountains. Commodore Decatur, formerly of the Georgetown *Miner*, gave it its present name. On the eastern face there are two deep fissures crossing each other at right angles, and forming a perfect cross, that as at seasons of the year are filled with snow. As the cross is emblematical of the redemption of man, so is the name Lincoln emblematical of the disenthrallment of the races from human bondage; the one calling forth the adoration of the soul to its maker, the other the adoration of the heart to a man possessed of God-like qualities. From the summit in a westerly direction, the eye beholds a scene of cold, massive, rugged grandeur. Within a radius of fifty miles peaks that are thirteen thousand; fifteen or twenty that are over fourteen thousand; one, Lincoln 14,300, and the Holy Cross several thousand feet high, all of them within the boundaries of Colorado. A sunrise view of this scenery, once seen, cannot be forgotten, and if memory of existence would be a very blank. No pen can depict, or pencil portray the particolored struggle as the midnight gloom drives away the gloom of night.

"The snow, the very atmosphere, as old Sol peers above the horizon, is tinged with all the variations that the colors of the rainbow are susceptible of, and when he has fully risen, the world flooded with its morning light, then, and only then, is this mountain scenery in its most wonderful magnificence. But within fifty feet of this observatory man has conquered nature and struck pay dirt. The click of the hammer, the blast of the powder, the cheery voice of the miner, adds a new, but not unpleasant phase to life in the clouds. The Montezuma, in the name of the mine, and the Montezuma cabin, where our party stayed over night, is the highest inhabited cabin on this hemisphere of the footstool."

Dr. Hayden reports quite a rich harvest of specimens in Natural History. The ornithologist has captured a number of valuable specimens of the Ptarmigan, only found in the region of perpetual snow. The same ornithologist has secured a good supply of a peculiar species of rabbit belonging to the same high zone. The botanists, entomologists, geologists, mineralogists and topographer have all gathered in a goodly variety of specimens in their respective branches, all of which will be brought here to enrich the collections of the National Museum at the Smithsonian Institution. The expedition expects to complete its labors for the season and return here early in October. DEB. R. K.

Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard is playing in the "Sea of Ice" at Wood's Museum, Philadelphia.

## Great Gale in Nova Scotia.

### UNPRECEDENTED DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

### Houses, Barns and Fences Swept Away.

### Loss of Life and Narrow Escapes.

### GALLANT RESCUES OF IMPERILED SAILORS.

HALIFAX, August 28.—Accounts of the recent disastrous storm in this province are continually coming to hand. The damage in the town and county of Pictou has been very great. Fences, and in fact everything capable of being moved by the wind, are scattered over the streets and fields. The leaves of the fruit trees are blasted and withered, and the gardens generally present a most deplorable appearance. The new wharf in course of construction for the Vale Colliery Company, near Pictou landing, is almost entirely demolished. A portion of the railway at Pictou landing is also washed away.

The schooners Jessie Hoyt and Leading Star, and the brig Willard Brae, went ashore at the Fishers' Grant side of the harbor, and at least twenty other schooners were driven ashore on the same side. On the Pictou side the public wharf and a few others have been damaged. The cellars and warehouses along Water street were flooded, and quantities of flour, salt and other perishable articles were injured or destroyed. Four barges were washed away at Port Hastings, where the gale was also severely felt. There are seven vessels ashore at Port Mulgrave, four at Pirate Cove, four at Port Hawkesburg, and four at Port Hood. The wharves are all gone at Port Mulgrave.

Several barns and houses were blown down and one child was killed at Cape Jack by the falling of a house. Eastward of Halifax the gale was the severest that has swept over this country for years. Buildings, trees and fences were blown down, and strewn in every direction. Two unfinished churches were blown down at Cape Ray. Similar accounts of the disastrous effects of the hurricane come from other sections of the Province. To the westward the fruit crop has been almost wholly destroyed, and within a radius of two hundred miles, fences, trees and barns are prostrated and the shipping damaged. In Chatham three schooners broke away from their moorings and were seriously damaged. The fruit crop of Kings county and adjoining counties suffered terribly, but no estimate of the damage can be formed now. Thousands of bushels of choice fruit are scattered over the ground.

The Cunard steamer Alpha arrived from Cow Bay this afternoon, and gives further particulars of the gale there. The following is a list of vessels ashore: The schooners Onward, Olivia, Mary, Octavia, Jedio, Welcome Return, W. M. Hale, J. B. Gullick, W. D. and Maggie Wood; and the brigs J. Troop, Orloff, Orieck, Stuart, La Plato, Hattie B, and Lucy.

Beside these, a large number of vessels have been dismasted, but are not ashore. Many small fishing schooners have been totally or partially demolished by the gale, including vessels from Canso, Cow Bay and Liscomb. So far as ascertained but one life was lost, that of the pilot whose name is unknown.

During the height of the gale the crew of the brig G. I. Throob being in great danger from the tremendous seas breaking over the vessel, Captain McArthur had a boat hauled over the bank, launched it on the waters, and launched to succor the exposed crew. The boat was rowed by Captain McArthur, Ralph Candor and Captain Marlell, and these brave fellows have since been lauded for the rescue of those on board, eight in number, who would, in all probability, otherwise have perished. After this, the gallant boat's crew started to the rescue of the crew of a brig, but their boat was swamped at once, and they had to return. The crew was subsequently safely landed.

The effects are terrible. Not in the memory of any resident has such destruction been known. At the breakwater, erected at an enormous outlay, the sea played fearful havoc. All the new work for a portion of the end are gone. The docks were also destroyed. At Belonese, a wharf, almost all new work, was also destroyed.

The damage to the wharves mentioned, it is expected, will reach nearly $100,000, while other damages, including that to shipping, will probably foot up over $100,000. It is expected that over one hundred vessels have been driven ashore at the several harbors of Cape Breton. Following is an additional list of vessels ashore at Bay Verte: Brig Guiding Light, Captain Amelia, ——, Ellen Jane, ——, Margaret Jane, Knight Templar, Josephine, John Gilpin, Black Eagle, Pumpkin Eater, Mary Rose, Mary and Charles, J. R. Homer, Eliza Christie, barks Venture and Ontario. It is said that the above list does not contain all the vessels ashore, as a fleet of fishing schooners put in there during the gale, and in all probability many of them have been wrecked. Eight vessels are ashore at Grey's borough, and a number of boats and other lighters. A number of stores are destroyed. The brig Neptune is ashore at Sand Point Causar. In Antigonish the damage has been very great owing to the winds, and the destruction to the crops is immense. The wharf at Antigonish is destroyed and a schooner which was fastened to it was driven ashore. The steeple of the Catholic was drowned there. Four vessels are ashore at Bayfield Cathedral in Antigonish town and badly damaged.

There is great excitement in North Sydney, Cape Breton, where the disastrous effects of the gale was so severely felt. The Presbyterian church was lifted thirty feet and thrown off its foundation, shattered. The telegraph office and six bridges were carried away. It is estimated that the damage to shipping at Sydney will amount to $75,000. The bark Langdale, from Liverpool, Eng., for bark Eureka of New York, is reported bottom up off Brasdan light. A corpse was lashed in the rigging and another floating near by. How many lives were lost, but it is impossible to obtain a complete list of casualties.

It is reported that there are upwards of thirty vessels ashore in Port Philip, Labrador, all swamped. When the gale commenced, there were forty vessels in the harbor of Cow Bay. About five o'clock P. M. they all began to drift, and the cry was heard, "All hands ahoy!" sight of the steamer Alpha, all but two were adrift. Scarcely a single sailing vessel escaped damage. A messenger who rode over yesterday from Glace Bay to Cow Bay, reports immense damage there. It is feared the damage to the shipping in the gulf has been serious.

The northern shore of Prince Edward's Island is reported as being literally strewn with wrecks and wrecked material. Further intelligence from Cape Breton was anxiously looked for. It is apprehended that many vessels in addition to those reported have been lost, or are ashore at some coal ports. As most of these vessels from Cape Breton ports are at present insured, the loss to some of the insurance companies must be heavy. Over 10,000 tons of shipping charactered by the Merchants' Exchange here has been destroyed at Cow Bay. At Chatham, N. B., on the Gulf shore, the storm was fearful. The lowest valleys of the rivers are nearly all destroyed; also an immense amount of property. Three vessels are ashore at Richibucto, and it is feared there are many more to be heard from. The tide at Wallace, Cumberland county, rose three feet higher than ordinary. During the storm ten vessels went ashore between Antigonish and Harbman and Barrell.

The losses of Halifax underwriters by the recent gale at Cape Breton, as far as known, is $200,000. A dispatch from Glace Bay to-day, says that four vessels are ashore there, but shipping facilities there are uninterrupted by the storm, the coal supply being continued as usual. A late dispatch from Cow Bay gives the number of vessels ashore at there as twenty-six. Ten are afloat partly damaged and two dismasted. Twenty fishing crafts were saved. The vessels saved were inside the breakwater. At Port Caledonia, several vessels were dismasted and many ground up. The destruction of so many colliers has caused an increased demand for coal, and thought coal this fall will be materially advanced in price. The gale did considerable damage in the vicinity of Charlottetown, P. E. I. About two miles of railway track at Charlottetown is destroyed.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 29.—Mail and telegraph details of the storm on Sunday night are being constantly received. The destruction of life and property on land and sea are frightful, and far exceeds the estimate given. From all sections there are stories of houses and barns having been blown down, crops destroyed and cattle killed. Such fearful havoc has not been known in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton for the past thirty years. At present no accurate idea of the loss, both to and property and shipping can be formed, but will in all probably reach several million dollars. Already many lives are reported lost. There is too much reason to believe that many vessels were lost at sea with all hands. The fishermen on the eastern coast of the province have suffered severely, all having lost their boats, fishing tackle, &c., from Guysboro to Cape Canso. Vessels arriving in Halifax within the past few days report having passed large quantities of wrecked stuff at sea. Captain Leonard, of Main Adieu, was drowned in Cow Bay and James Jerrot was drowned at North Sydney.

In Guysboro county the destruction was immense, a number of new houses were blown down or injured, old ones demolished, barns razed in every direction and unroofed, fences prostrated, and everything movable was twisted, turned and tumbled about. Forty-seven buildings are reported down at Manchouster.

Reports from Canso Crow Harbor and Sand Point state that the storm was frightful and caused a general ruin, which is nothing less than a public calamity only to be effaced by time. At Goldville the damage was also extensive, stores, barns and crushing mills, there and at Wine Harbor are destroyed. At Isaac's Harbor the gale made fearful havoc among the property of the fishermen, every fish store being swept away. The schooner Bonnie Bell, Renfrew, Lord Bury and Russell are ashore. The Baptist meeting house, in course of erection, was totally destroyed. At Beaver harbor fourteen houses and barns were blown down, and the Catholic church blown to pieces. A vessel with cargo was sunk and a number of fishing boats blown to sea and lost. At St. Peters, Cape Breton, several houses and barns were blown down, and a church, partially finished, demolished and the material scattered over two acres of ground. Men, women and children in this vicinity were in some instances killed and in others injured by the falling of houses, &c. Vessels drifted to sea and some were stranded on the shoals.

HALIFAX, August 30.—A dispatch from Sydney, Cape Breton, states that the schooner Europe capsized in the gale of Sunday last and all hands were lost. There are over one hundred vessels ashore at different parts of Cape Breton. Seventeen are ashore at Lansburg. The schooner Ocean Wave dragged her anchors and went to pieces on Cape Hogan, all hands perishing. Another schooner lost two men, and a brig went down at her anchorage in Caraibo Cove with all on board. Other vessels and crews are known to be lost. It is estimated that over one hundred buildings have been destroyed in Casno and vicinity, entailing a loss of over $100,000. At Canso every ship in the harbor is high and dry. Every wharf and fishing establishment has been swept away and *debris* lines the entire shore. The public hall there is a heap of splinters, in which is buried a splendid organ. All buildings, public and private, are more or less injured. The Catholic chapel is a ruin. The fishermen have lost all, and many of them had to flee from their dwellings, with their children naked, out into the pitiless storm. Out of a fleet of over three hundred fishing vessels only twenty remain. Several of the fishermen have lost in fish and gear, upwards of a thousand dollars each. One schooner lies a hundred feet above low water mark. A schooner belonging to Provincetown, Mass., is attempting to enter the harbor of Sheiburne, on Sunday night, struck a reef off Black Point, and as she dragged her anchors the captain, his wife and infant left the vessel, and after rowing about all night landed about noon next day in a very exhausted condition. The remainder of the crew, numbering twelve men, left the wreck in two boats and have not been heard from. The vessel sunk. It is said that forty dead bodies have drifted ashore on the north side of Prince Edward's Island, and at other points bodies are washing up on the beach. The steamship Saltwell, Captain Marce, from London for Sydney, Cape Breton, foundered off Seaforne on Sunday night at eleven o'clock. The life boat with the captain and fourteen of the crew landed at Fourchie at ten o'clock Monday morning. One boat with six men was lost alongside of the steamer, and another boat with nine men is missing, but is supposed to be in safety on the west shore. Only two officers are ashore at Lingan and at Menhaden five of schooners are totally wrecked. Seamen were washed from a fishing schooner in the harbor of Halifax, and the vessel, with the rest of the crew, was driven ashore. Many vessels are ashore at Port Hastings, where the gale was also severely felt. There are seven vessels ashore at Port Mulgrave, four at Pirate Cove, four at Port Hawkesburg, and four at Port Hood. The wharves are all gone at Port Mulgrave.

Several barns and houses were blown down and one child was killed at Cape Jack by the falling of a house. Eastward of Halifax the gale was the severest that has swept over this country for years. Buildings, trees and fences were blown down, and strewn in every direction. Two unfinished churches were blown down at Cape Ray. Similar accounts of the disastrous effects of the hurricane come from other sections of the Province. To the westward the fruit crop has been almost wholly destroyed, and within a radius of two hundred miles, fences, trees and barns are prostrated and the shipping damaged. In Chatham three schooners broke away from their moorings and were seriously damaged. The fruit crop of Kings county and adjoining counties suffered terribly, but no estimate of the damage can be formed now. Thousands of bushels of choice fruit are scattered over the ground.

The Cunard steamer Alpha arrived from Cow Bay this afternoon, and gives further particulars of the gale there. The following is a list of vessels ashore: The schooners Onward, Olivia, Mary, Octavia, Jedio, Welcome Return, W. M. Hale, J. B. Gullick, W. D. and Maggie Wood; and the brigs J. Troop, Orloff, Orieck, Stuart, La Plato, Hattie B, and Lucy.

Beside these, a large number of vessels have been dismasted, but are not ashore. Many small fishing schooners have been totally or partially demolished by the gale, including vessels from Canso, Cow Bay and Liscomb. So far as ascertained but one life was lost, that of the pilot whose name is unknown.

During the height of the gale the crew of the brig G. I. Throob being in great danger from the tremendous seas breaking over the vessel, Captain McArthur had a boat hauled over the bank, launched it on the waters, and launched to succor the exposed crew. The boat was rowed by Captain McArthur, Ralph Candor and Captain Marlell, and these brave fellows have since been lauded for the rescue of those on board, eight in number, who would, in all probability, otherwise have perished. After this, the gallant boat's crew started to the rescue of the crew of a brig, but their boat was swamped at once, and they had to return. The crew was subsequently safely landed.

The effects are terrible. Not in the memory of any resident has such destruction been known. At the breakwater, erected at an enormous outlay, the sea played fearful havoc. All the new work for a portion of the end are gone. The docks were also destroyed. At Belonese, a wharf, almost all new work, was also destroyed.

The damage to the wharves mentioned, it is expected, will reach nearly $100,000, while other damages, including that to shipping, will probably foot up over $100,000. It is expected that over one hundred vessels have been driven ashore at the several harbors of Cape Breton. Following is an additional list of vessels ashore at Bay Verte: Brig Guiding Light, Captain Amelia, ——, Ellen Jane, ——, Margaret Jane, Knight Templar, Josephine, John Gilpin, Black Eagle, Pumpkin Eater, Mary Rose, Mary and Charles, J. R. Homer, Eliza Christie, barks Venture and Ontario. It is said that the above list does not contain all the vessels ashore, as a fleet of fishing schooners put in there during the gale, and in all probability many of them have been wrecked. Eight vessels are ashore at Grey's borough, and a number of boats and other lighters. A number of stores are destroyed. The brig Neptune is ashore at Sand Point Causar. In Antigonish the damage has been very great owing to the winds, and the destruction to the crops is immense. The wharf at Antigonish is destroyed and a schooner which was fastened to it was driven ashore. The steeple of the Catholic was drowned there. Four vessels are ashore at Bayfield Cathedral in Antigonish town and badly damaged.

There is great excitement in North Sydney, Cape Breton, where the disastrous effects of the gale was so severely felt. The Presbyterian church was lifted thirty feet and thrown off its foundation, shattered. The telegraph office and six bridges were carried away. It is estimated that the damage to shipping at Sydney will amount to $75,000. The bark Langdale, from Liverpool, Eng., for bark Eureka of New York, is reported bottom up off Brasdan light. A corpse was lashed in the rigging and another floating near by. How many lives were lost, but it is impossible to obtain a complete list of casualties.

It is reported that there are upwards of thirty vessels ashore in Port Philip, Labrador, all swamped. When the gale commenced, there were forty vessels in the harbor of Cow Bay. About five o'clock P. M. they all began to drift, and the cry was heard, "All hands ahoy!" sight of the steamer Alpha, all but two were adrift. Scarcely a single sailing vessel escaped damage. A messenger who rode over yesterday from Glace Bay to Cow Bay, reports immense damage there. It is feared the damage to the shipping in the gulf has been serious.

The northern shore of Prince Edward's Island is reported as being literally strewn with wrecks and wrecked material. Further intelligence from Cape Breton was anxiously looked for. It is apprehended that many vessels in addition to those reported have been lost, or are ashore at some coal ports. As most of these vessels from Cape Breton ports are at present insured, the loss to some of the insurance companies must be heavy. Over 10,000 tons of shipping charactered by the Merchants' Exchange here has been destroyed at Cow Bay. At Chatham, N. B., on the Gulf shore, the storm was fearful. The lowest valleys of the rivers are nearly all destroyed; also an immense amount of property. Three vessels are ashore at Richibucto, and it is feared there are many more to be heard from. The tide at Wallace, Cumberland county, rose three feet higher than ordinary. During the storm ten vessels went ashore between Antigonish and Harbman and Barrell.

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HALIFAX, N. S., August 29.—Mail and telegraph details of the storm

# Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin has just rendered an important decision, affirming the constitutionality of the liquor law passed by the last Legislature, but which has heretofore been practically a dead letter throughout the State. The act requires all liquor dealers to give bonds, and makes them pecuniarily responsible for injuries done to persons or property by their traffic.

PETROLEUM is not of commerce the king, but it is certainly one of his ablest and most efficient ministers. For instance, the exports of this important article from January 1st down to September 1st of the present year, have been 86,197,089 gallons, against 49,500,-961 gallons for the same period in 1872. The very great increase in the exports thus apparent, constitutes quite a notable item in the gradual reduction of the balance of trade, which has heretofore so steadily ruled against us.

WE PUBLISH, to-day, a manly, straight-forward letter from Judge HAMPTON, respectfully declining the Prohibition nomination for President Judge of the District Court. He declines, first, because he prefers to remain in the Republican party, and second, because he desires to escape from the drudgery of his present place. The letter is highly honorable to Judge HAMPTON, and is just such as was expected by those friends who know him best. The men who tendered him this nomination reckoned without their host in presuming that he was capable of accepting it, under the circumstances to which he alludes.

THE career of poor old BEAU HICKMAN, whose death took place in a Washington hospital a day or two ago, in some of its features strikingly resembles that of the Democratic party. Once the arbiter of fashion and the companion of law-givers, step by step he sank until he reached the humiliation of a common decoy and confidence man—yet nevertheless all the while assuming the airs of a prince. Of course the poor shabby effrontery never imposed on any one, and even the very people on whose chance bounty he lived despised him. But he is gone, and it is unnecessary, for the present, to pursue the parallel further.

"Out of fifty-one Radical Senators, thirty-two have pocketed the back pay, nine are keeping it on deposit within easy reach, and ten have returned it."—*Exchange.*

Out of one hundred and twenty-four Democratic members of Congress, taking the two houses together, one hundred and eight have drawn their back pay, eleven have returned it, and five "are keeping it on deposit within easy reach." Thirteen per cent. more Republicans than Democrats have returned the swag, and upwards of fourteen per cent. more Democrats than Republicans have pocketed it. The "Liberal" squad also comes out of the test worse than the Republicans—but better than the Democrats.

THE American Institute of Mining Engineers, at its meeting in Philadelphia, last May, tendered an invitation to the British Iron and Steel Institute to visit the United States in 1874, and hold one of its regular meetings here. Information has been received by cable that the British association, at a meeting held in Liege, Belgium, resolved to accept the invitation, designating Philadelphia as the place of meeting; but that their visit will not be confined to any one city or State, and without doubt Pittsburgh will have the distinguished gentlemen as her guests. The iron and steel men will co-operate with the mining engineers in making the visitors welcome.

SINCE 1844, when emigration from Prussia began to be a serious matter, the government has never been indifferent to the subject. It is, however, they say, only within the last ten years that the official statistics of emigration can be regarded as at all accurate. The movement, it seems, began in some western districts of the kingdom and gradually extended to the eastern where it is now most vigorous. From the first nearly three-fourths of the emigrants were adults and of the latter at least two-thirds have been males. Hence, a German authority, founding his conclusions partly on official reports and partly on data otherwise obtained, is of the opinion that in the last twenty-seven years Prussia has lost by emigration somewhere about five hundred thousand men capable of bearing arms.

THE general manager of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has issued the following instructions to the employees of that road. If they are faithfully reduced to practice, the line should presently become one of the most popular in the country:

"Treat people as if you appreciated and were willing to accept the compensation. Try to accommodate and please. In short, act as any good business man would toward his customers. The public people as if you were conferring a favor on them by letting them ride. Rather seek to make the line popular, because its business is dependent on the good will of the people. You need not be ashamed to let people understand that you acknowledge this. If a passenger refuses to pay, or be rough and abusive, treat him with courtesy, but firmness."

It would be a good idea for the chiefs of other lines to issue a similar order for the benefit of the traveling public, and to take measures that its requirements, of which there is almost everywhere a pressing need, shall be properly observed.

THE Missouri *Republican* understands the case perfectly. That paper, which was the originator of the 'possum policy of last fall, sneeringly declares that "Democracy has got to mean different things in different places, preparatory to meaning nothing in all places," and then takes a savage whack at the party in Pennsylvania for not having the courage to adopt the Ohio platform pure and simple, and without emasculating it into impotency. We respectfully submit that, in so far as the Democracy in this State is concerned, the *Republican* is unnecessarily severe. Corrections, of whatever kind, should be gauged as much by the condition as by the demerits of the offender. "Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel" for instance? Strong-smitten blows for the lusty and vigorous will but crush the manly marrow has gone from the bones, in the name of our common humanity, lay on but lightly.

THE wonderful progress of our iron ship building industry continues to be the theme of the New York journals. One of them describes an interview lately held with Mr. JOHN ROACH, who is the largest iron ship builder in the United States, in which he is reported as declaring American built vessels to be now the best in the world; while that the period is not far distant when we shall work for other nations, is indicated by the fact that he has already been approached in a business way in regard to building iron steamships for merchants in a certain country near England. Mr. ROACH further states, as regards wooden shipping, that there is more tonnage on the stocks in American yards this year than during any year of our nation's existence. Meantime the busy sound of the hammer and adze, and the hum and clink of steam machinery, to-day enlivens every shipyard in the United States. The shipbuilders are happy, freights are high, everybody is prosperous, and—the Democracy vociferously insist that the whole country is fast going to the demnition bow-wows. It is very sad.

AN impression appears to have pretty generally obtained that the large number of paying oil wells which, during the past few months, have been struck in the lower river districts of the oil territory, have very greatly increased the daily production of that commodity. It is claimed, however, by those who have closely watched the actual production of these new wells, that it has dwindled down to comparatively insignificant proportions. The Titusville *Herald* states that wells which have been reported at five hundred and a thousand barrels each are to-day not doing one-fourth of that amount, while a large number of the smaller wells, of which the great bulk of the product is made up, are constantly being shut down; as an illustration of which latter fact it adds that the Fagundus Farm Company have shut down twenty-seven wells, while at Petroleum Center the following farms have entirely shut down: Funk Fiats, Egbert Farm, Boyd Farm, Caxton Farm, Skinner Farm, Philips Petroleum Company Farm, Gillespy Farm. The balance of the farms around Petroleum Center are doing about one hundred and eighty-five barrels, all told, against three hundred barrels two months ago.

IT IS interesting to learn that, of the German troops withdrawing from France both officers and men generally express the opinion that they have been treated not only decently but courteously by the people of the French departments in which they have been garrisoned. Though never received socially in the different classes of French society, they say that, except a few fire-eaters and the rudest rabble of the streets, French people have displayed neither hostility nor dislike for their unbidden guests. On the contrary, many Prussian officers' families have received as farewell presents very pretty little mementos from the households with whom they lived. And these soldiers are equally unanimous in saying that the best portion of the visit to do classes in the eastern departments of France not only cherish no thoughts of a war of revenge against Germany, but express violent indignation at the war clamor of the Parisians and their newspapers. The French population which would be most directly affected by war, desire nothing so much, it seems, as external peace and internal rest that may recover the prosperity destroyed two years ago. In the reorganization of their army they manifest no zeal.

### RELEASED CONVICTS.

In Dr. JOHANNES F. X. GISTEL'S lately published memoir of LINNÆUS, the details are given of an incident in the life of the immortal naturalist, which has been either wholly omitted or merely alluded to by former biographers. In 1753 LINNÆUS, then in his twenty-sixth year, full of enthusiasm for his favorite sciences, but so poor as sometimes to be in peril of starvation, began in the University of Upsala to deliver lectures on botany, mineralogy and metallurgy. Only a few lectures had been given when his lecture room began to be thronged with students, who neglected the instructions of the other professors to listen to a man who was not only a master of his subjects, but really interested in their illustration. Such distinction, says the biographer, was his misfortune, as there was one professor whom envy, jealousy and empty benches did not permit to witness with indifference the brilliant success of the young teacher. LINNÆUS had not taken a degree in the University, and consequently had no legal right to deliver public lectures. If his attempt had proved a failure, or only moderately successful, probably no objection would have been made; but as it was, Dr. NILS ROSEN, Professor of Anatomy, laid a formal complaint against LINNÆUS before the Academic Senate for violation of the statute which prohibited an undergraduate from public teaching, and the Senate was reluctantly compelled to forbid the lectures. The situation of the young botanist appears to have been rendered quite desperate by the inhibition, as his lectures formed his only hope of subsistence at the University and of being able to prosecute those studies to which he was entirely devoted. And his indignation at the conduct of his enemy was the more violent because Dr. ROSEN was also a young man ambitious of scientific distinction. LINNÆUS's wrath therefore rose into rage; forgetting himself and all restraining motives, he rushed with drawn sword upon ROSEN as he came out of the consistory where the affair had been settled, and was prevented from killing him only by the interposition of bystanders. Through the intercessions of an eminent man of science LINNÆUS was saved from the proper consequences of his offense, but for some time he still cherished the purpose of repeating the attempt in which he had failed, a purpose which he was finally led to abandon by a terrible dream.

Such an incident in the career of such a man is well adapted to mitigate the sentiment with which people of a certain character are wont to regard the criminal classes in the aggregate. The son of a Lutheran pastor, most religiously brought up, and almost from childhood deeply interested in the pursuits which finally enabled him to revolutionize, or one may say, to found the sciences forever associated with his name, LINNÆUS yet barely escaped a place among the greatest criminals of his time. Such a fact duly pondered has no tendency either to encourage crime or to inspire a morbid charity for its perpetrators. But it does serve to suggest those circumstantial relations of crime and criminals which are too often left out of the account regarded, and which are yet so essential to a just apprehension of the subject. The celebrated clergyman, JOHN NEWTON, when he saw a murderer conducted to punishment, was heard to exclaim, "There goes JOHN NEWTON, but for the grace of GOD." Much humility was displayed in the confession, which may have been theologically sound. Though every correct member of society may not be able to clearly discern, or so frankly to confess, the possibilities of sin within his own nature, attentive observation and reflection can hardly fail to convince him that a large proportion of those who grossly violate the laws have fallen victims to the circumstantial disadvantages of their position. Trite and familiar as the statement may be, it can not be repeated too often until its practical lesson shall be duly heeded. Born to a heritage of poverty and ignorance, they receive by parental tradition none of those moral impressions in childhood with the force of society's seem of no binding force, and their violation almost inevitably follows the temptation. In other cases in which both the moral and mental education may have been careful and sound, momentary temptation re-enforced by circumstances peculiar to the individual, proves too powerful for resistance, and the social consequences of the first wrong step makes the downward career as certain as gravitation. It may be that a necessity equally strong and relentless rests upon society in the punishment of those who thus violate its laws. Society may be simply unable to discriminate strictly as rigorous justice might require, between transgressors according to the grade of their offenses as measured by temptation and conditions. But when punishment has been inflicted and the full penalty assigned has been exacted, society can extend a helping hand to the released convict.

Happily in all our most important penitentiaries some regard is now paid to the amendment of the inmates. All respectable penologists at present admit that the object of confinement is not merely penal, but reformatory as well, and the principle is, to a considerable extent, honestly and zealously carried out. But the beneficial results are for the most part completely neutralized by the indifference or the prejudices of the people. Some, indeed a large proportion of them, seem not to believe in the sincerity of professed repentence or in the reality of declared reformation in any case. Others of them, willing enough to concede that the reform may be real, are yet so weak in the faith as to be indisposed to incur any, even the slightest risk, for its sake. Others of them seem animated by the spirit which prompts gregarious animals to gore or trample to death a disabled member of their herd, and seem to derive a positive satisfaction from an opportunity to prolong or renew the penalty which has been paid. In short, they seem to believe that a convict has forever forfeited the right to live in society. At any rate, it is an indisputable fact that men who have served their terms in the penitentiaries are often forced again into crime by the mere impossibility of procuring bread in any honest way.

And yet it is the confident testimony of persons familiar by experience with the subject that, a large proportion of young convicts who in confinement have enjoyed the advantage of sound instruction and judicious treatment, long for nothing so much before release as an opportunity to evince by their conduct the sincerity and depth of their repentance. It would surely seem easy to sympathize with one of this class who, placed in a strait between crime and starvation, makes a manful struggle to live giving way. According to a late report, three-fourths of the criminal prisoners in the State of New York are under twenty-one years of age, and probably in our own State the fact is not very different. And of these young men it is safe to affirm that a large majority fell into evil ways through mere want of needful moral training in early youth. Of the remainder who can say how many were the victims of circumstances, betrayed into the commission of acts of which a moment before they thought themselves incapable. We neither urge apology nor ask pardon for either class. Let them suffer the legal consequences of their crimes. But having not only paid the penalty assigned for their offenses but having undergone a moral discipline which warrants the anticipation of good results, they are fairly entitled at the hands of society to a new term of probation. In demanding so much, justice and mercy are as one, the interests of society and common humanity concur. In fact, the recognition of this view lies at the foundation of those prison reforms which at present command the attention and efforts of the best minds and hearts in all civilized nations. Such efforts, however, must necessarily prove to a great extent abortive, until the people shall become willing to co-operate in carrying them out, by making adequate provision for the employment of released convicts and their substantial deliverance from their stigma.

HERE is an instructive little lesson from the antipodes, which the frank-voiced free traders of this country, and their muffle-tongued Democratic allies in Pennsylvania, are respectfully invited to study at their leisure. Not long ago the colony of Victoria, in Australia, discarded free trade and adopted the experiment of Protection. A late Melbourne paper gives the following statement of its results:

"The introduction of protection has induced local production, which, instead of its having had the effect—as its opponents averred—of enhancing prices—has reduced them to rates in fair proportion to the prices of other lands. On the other hand such a result has not been arrived at in England, for, if we take prices current and compare them with 1873, we find that the price of mutton has advanced 58 per cent.; beef, 65 per cent.; butter, 69 per cent.; and bacon, 60 per cent. In fact, with the sole exception of flour, almost every necessary of life shows a like increased cost under even the full principles of free trade existing in the mother country. Even in the face, therefore, of another failing off in our gold returns, and with a decrease of a third in our imports, we actually find the permanent prosperity of Victoria established on a firmer and more reliable basis than when our gold fields realized nearly £12,000,000 for the year. Not only has our Victorian farmer overcome the difficulty of high wages, and fully supplied all our requirements, but, instead of now being importers into Melbourne of butter, provisions, boots, cloth, and a hundred other things, we can supply our own enterprise with the

# The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 6, 1873.


## A SUSPECTED MURDER.

### Young Man Found in a Dying Condition.

### He Expires from the Effects of His Injuries.

### Revelations at the Coroner's Inquest.

A somewhat remarkable case of violent death occurred in this city Tuesday morning at half past ten o'clock. James H. Wright, a brakeman on the Fort Wayne Railroad, who boarded with Mrs Catharine Bushman, 48½ Liberty street, left home between twelve and one o'clock Monday morning, to go over to Allegheny, by way of the railroad bridge, for the purpose of leaving with his train, (a through freight) between six and seven o'clock the same morning. Some workmen saw him (to them unknown) lying under the railroad bridge, on Duquesne way, and supposing him to be drunk, let him lie there until ten o'clock; he was then carried to his boarding house, and stated that he had been attacked by some ruffians, as he entered the bridge, knocked down and thrown over the railing; that he lay unconscious until about daylight, when he recovered sufficiently to know that he was severely cut and bruised, and almost helpless. Several prominent physicians were sent for, and these were long in putting in an appearance. It was finally discovered that Wright had been fatally injured, and nothing could be done for him. He lingered until half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, when he expired. Thus it will be seen that the man lay from about one o'clock until six, without having been discovered; then his case was unheeded for four hours after he was seen; and after he had been removed to his home there was additional delay in getting surgical aid.

#### SUPPOSED MURDER.

The general impression is that Wright was murdered. He had gone to the St. James Hotel, after leaving his boarding house, and drank two glasses of beer; but he had no quarrel there. He was not given to drinking to excess, and was represented as sober and industrious. He came here from Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa., was unmarried and had been on the railroad about a year. His father had been telegraphed to on Monday, and yesterday morning Mr. R. H. Harris, one of the owners of the rolling mill where the father is employed, and where the son formerly worked, came here to take him home. He was still living when Mr. Harris arrived, but died shortly afterward, while Mr. H. was at the telegraph office dispatching to the old gentleman.

The fact that the deceased was a peaceable and sober man, and was not known to have had any quarrel, confirms his own statement that he was attacked by a ruffian. He was bleeding from a severe wound on the back of the head; had several cuts on his chin, and his clothing was torn and torn in several places. His pockets were rifled, and a silver ring taken from his finger. But there are other facts that led to the presumption that he may have been worsted in a fight. He was going directly under the bridge, on his business, and off, and a letter was found in his pocket, from his sister, in which she tells him that she had heard he had been in a fight, and expresses the hope that he will keep out of quarrels. This letter was written just one week before he received his fatal injuries.

#### THE INQUEST.

Coroner West was notified of the death, and having empanelled a jury the following testimony was heard:

R. H. Harris, sworn—Reside at Columbia, Pa.; was acquainted with the deceased; he resided at Columbia; he was about twenty-five years old and a single man; at home he was engaged in our rolling mill; his business was brakeman; his parents reside at Columbia; arrived here at nine o'clock this morning, and deceased died about an hour thereafter; am not positive that the deceased will take the body to Columbia as soon as the inquest is over.

Alfred Gilliez, sworn—Am bar tender for Mrs. Bushman; have known deceased two months; he boarded here for nearly two years; he left here at one o'clock Monday morning to go to work; he had to go to Allegheny to take his train; he was employed as brakeman on the through freight on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; he went over Sunday to see his conductor, but did not find him, and went over early Monday morning in order not to miss his train. He was brought home between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday morning by the boss stonecutter engaged on Duquesne Way, near the end of the railroad bridge; he was able to speak; he said when he left here he went to the St. James Hotel and drank two glasses of beer; he then started to his work, and when he came to his senses he found himself lying on the ground; that he was perfectly sober when he left here; the last word he said last night, when he left, was that if he could tell anything about it, was that "the son of a bitch knocked him down and threw him over;" he had been sleeping four or five hours Monday evening until one on Monday; I loaned him five dollars on Friday evening, and he had some money of his own; he also had a silver ring on his finger; he had several rings were gone when he was brought home; he has a coat on him; he left it on in his attack; the sleeves who he was brought home; he said he saw several parties passing near the bridge, and they took no more notice of him than if he had been a dog; he asked one man for a drink and he gave it to him, but left him without asking what was the matter; sent for Drs. Hamilton, Ahl and Dunbar, and they said there was no hope for him; they said there was no hope for him; Dr. McClelland came here about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and the other surgeon did not come until between ten o'clock last night. Dr. Ahl came first, and said the man had been murdered, and he went for a police officer as assistance. Dr. Hamilton was again sent for, and he came about ten o'clock; Dr. McClelland gave him some medicine when he came, and he next requested us to send for more at one o'clock; we did so, but the Doctor was not in.

Ambrose Franchfine, sworn—Found the deceased directly under the bridge, lying on his back with a handkerchief on his face; was lying five or six rods about him; his face was black with dirt; saw him first about a quarter before seven in the morning; the witness did not know him on account of his being black and dirty; he had known him for about nine months; he took him to be a workman; they should go down and see what was the matter; two of the English stone cutters went down and, hearing where he belonged carried him to his boarding house.

At this point in the investigation, a messenger, sent for Dr. Ahl, returned with the report that the inquest until ten o'clock; he was called by Mess. Scandrett and Hocker that the city had no authority for issuing the bonds, by reason of the constitutional provision prohibiting municipal corporations from becoming stockholders in, or loaning their credit to, any company association, or corporation. The citizens of Corry were very anxious to secure the establishment of the projected manufactories, and to avoid around the constitutional prohibition a special act was passed at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the city to fund its indebtedness to the amount of $125,000, issuing therefor bonds bearing interest at eight per cent. The act also set apart sufficient certificate of indebtedness, and, a debt being thus created, the last section was to take up these certificates with its bonds, by which means a fictitious indebtedness was falsified. The plaintiff maintains that the act of Assembly contemplated the funding of a real indebtedness, and that it could not authorize the creation of a debt in the manner described, which amounts to nothing more nor less than the loaning of the city's credit, and which the Constitution expressly prohibits.

The defendants plead that the act of Assembly was not unconstitutional, and that it was properly and legally construed in its application.

The case was already heard on $50,000 of those bonds —$50,000 to Briggs, Sterrett & Co, proprietors of the new Corry Machine Works, and $25,000 to Sturtevant manufacturers. Many of the bonds have been negotiated and are now in the hands of third parties. The question arose whether the city is to be liable for their payment under these circumstances, even though their issue be pronounced illegal.

Application is also made for restraining the city from issuing $100,000 additional bonds, which are about to be delivered to Pittsburgh parties who undertake to erect one or two blast furnaces in the city. The defendants are to die their answer on or before the 10th of September next.

## A STRANGE STORY.

### An Intended Suicide Discovered Through a Spy Glass.

At Dunkirk, on Friday morning last, the boy connected with the Western Union Telegraph in the Erie freight office was amusing himself by looking through the telescope that is in the rear window at various objects on the lake. While thus occupied, his attention was attracted to the actions of a man standing on a pier not far from the rear of the building, facing the harbor. The man was directly under his window, and was engaged in writing on a blank book, using the top of a box as a writing desk. Prompted by boyish curiosity the youngster above turned his spy-glass on the writer, and, supposing, as he says, that it was some deputy sheriff up the harbor, and he was anxious to see what favorable things would be said of it. He was somewhat startled when the magnified words appeared through the glass, "Farewell, friends, I will be no more. I am tired of life. I have endeavored hard, and might have been worth millions."

The excited boy at once communicated to Townsend, the operator, the mysterious words which the youngster had revealed, and, remarking that the fellow was probably drunk, notified the watchman, Mr. Louis Zentz, asking him to keep an eye upon the man.

Meanwhile the unfortunate one, unaware that the powerful eye of science had been upon him and discovered the secrets of his breast, wandered off to the further end of the dock, bent on accomplishing his insane purpose. Zentz followed him, and as he stood at the outermost edge ready to take a fatal plunge in hand and hand on his shoulder and he was pulled back from his perilous position. Zentz led him to walk back to the outer end of the dock, and, seated on a pile of logs, endeavored to get from him the story of his troubles, addressing him in German, to which nationality the stranger belonged. The story, as he told it, was that his name was William Hoffman, that he was a liquor dealer in New Castle, Pa., and traveled upon the road. That his partner left in charge of the business had absconded and robbed him, and that he was penniless. He came to Dunkirk on Thursday evening, and registered at the Eastern Hotel. Not having baggage he was asked to pay in advance, as is the custom. He was ashamed to say he had no money, and telling that he would be back presently, he went to the depot and passed the night there in a chair. The next morning he determined to end that suffering, and but for the interference of the spy glass he might have been at rest. He said that his father lived in Allegheny City, Pa., to which point Mr. Zentz telegraphed, but received an answer that no such person asked for was dead. Zentz took the preceding part of his story donotful. Mr. Zentz kept him till Saturday, but got no further facts from him, the fellow keeping to himself very reticent. He then sent him on to Pittsburgh, where the man said he had friends.

## THE NEW CASTLE FIRE.

### A Large Number of Business Houses Destroyed—The Merchandise Nearly all Saved—The Loss Estimated at $30,000.

From a gentleman who reached the city yesterday from New Castle, the following additional particulars concerning the destructive fire in that place on Monday evening, brief mention of which was made in Tuesday's COMMERCIAL, were learned: The fire broke out in the stables attached to the Knox House, and from there spread to the hotel itself, and both were soon destroyed. From here the flames were communicated to Fisher's flour and feed store; thence to George Henry's dry goods store; thence to McGee & Chisholm's jewelry establishment; next to McNair's merchant tailoring establishment; thence to Robinson's tobacco store; and the old Exeter dry goods establishment, the largest of the kind in the city. Captain Gilland's trimming store was next struck, followed shortly after by McGowan's grocery, the warehouses of J. N. Ewer and Andrew Henderson, and McKee's stables. All these houses were destroyed completely, together with a number of stables and outbuildings of less importance. Most of the merchandise in the stores was saved. The gentleman from whom the above information was obtained estimates the loss at about $30,000, on which there was partial insurance. The spread of the destructive element was very rapid, and fears were entertained that the disaster would be extended over a still greater area. The citizens and firemen worked manfully, however, and finally succeeded in subduing the fire. The loss will be severely felt, but the enterprising people of New Castle will, no doubt, have the burned district covered with new and more substantial structures.

## Encampment of the 17th Division.

THOS. F. GALLAGHER, Major General Commanding the 17th Division N. G. of Pa., has issued the following order:

I. In obedience to the provisions of the 7th section of the act approved April 15th, 1873, for review and inspection of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, the uniformed Companies of this Division (consisting of Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland and Greene counties) will go into Camp on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, armed and equipped as the law directs, at Greensburg, in the county of Westmoreland.

II. Major James P. Hart, Division Quartermaster, will furnish railway transportation to the troops to and from camp.

III. Captains of companies will be required to present, on the first day of encampment, duplicate muster rolls of their companies, in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the act.

## THE PROHIBITION TICKET.

### Letter of Hon. M. Hampton, Declining the Nomination for the Judgeship.

Below we give the letter of the officers of the Prohibition party, notifying the Hon. M. Hampton of his nomination for President Judge of the District Courts, together with the reply of the Judge declining the nomination:

LETTER TO JUDGE HAMPTON.

PITTSBURGH, September 1, 1873.

HON. M. HAMPTON—Dear Sir: The Prohibition Convention, which met in Pittsburgh August 26th, 1873, nominated you by acclamation for President Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county:

Having filled that position for a long series of years, and discharged the duties thereof with eminent ability and fidelity, you have secured the confidence and esteem of your fellow-citizens, the choice of which party you should have been against to you, as well as a wrong to the citizens of the county, great numbers of whom, though not in sympathy with our principles, yet in the highest terms endorsed your nomination as one eminently fit to be made, and whose pledge you for a cordial support.

In view of the general approbation with which your nomination has been received by citizens of all parties, we do earnestly and sincerely press you to accept.

In order of the Executive Committee of the Prohibition party.

W. B. ROSS, Chairman.
JOHN GLENN, Secretary.

JUDGE HAMPTON'S DECLINATION.

*W. B. ROSS, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, informing me that the Convention of the Prohibition Party of this county had on the twenty-sixth of August last, had nominated me by acclamation as a candidate for President Judge of the District Court, and requesting me to accept the nomination.

I beg to express my warmest thanks through you to the members of the Convention for the honor conferred by the nomination, and for the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased to refer to my services on the Bench.

My name was submitted at the solicitation of a large majority of the members of the Pittsburgh Bar to the recent Republican Convention as a candidate for the same position, and my claims for renomination passed upon. I therefore, most respectfully decline the nomination you have been authorized to tender me, with the assurance that I am deeply sensible of the compliment conveyed in your letter.

Very respectfully yours,
M. HAMPTON.

## REGISTER'S REPORT.

### List of Wills Probated and Letters Granted for August.

Register Gray furnishes the following list of wills probated and letters granted during the month of August:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

| Decedents. | Executors. |
|---|---|
| Jacob Reu z..... | Maria M. Reutz. |
| Sarah Eckman..... | Eva Ekman. |
| Andrew Eckman..... | Eva Ekman. |
| John Wegenter..... | |
| Gerrude Schaefe..... | John Rasb. |
| Charles F. Bickly..... | Adam Bickley. |
| Adam Huff, Jr..... | Adam Huff, Sr. |
| Matthew Driscoll..... | Dennis O. Driscoll. |
| James Blair..... | Catherine McMahon and Margaret Thompson. |
| Hugh McMahon..... | Catherine McMahon and Margaret Thompson. |
| Elizabeth Fitch..... | Geo. Ober. |
| John J. Turtill..... | John Butterfield, Geo. R. Stevenson and John Rice. |
| Mary Rice..... | John Rice. |
| J. Lafayette Wells..... | |
| Thomas Harrow..... | |
| John W. Cowan..... | |
| Hannah Cameron..... | Addison M. Cameron, John Cameron. |
| Catharine Gschwind..... | Christina Gschwind. |
| Mrs. Rachel Gibson..... | Alex. Hilands. |
| Joseph Stevenson..... | Jane Stevenson. |
| Richard O'Connor..... | Jane O'Connor. |
| Charlotte Edell..... | Wm. Edell and Wm. Iggret. |
| Joshua Liggett..... | John Iggett. |
| Martha Grazie..... | |
| Henry Conrad..... | |

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

| Decedent. | Administrators. | Bonds. |
|---|---|---|
| C. A. Lorenz..... | Christina Lorenz..... | $ 1,500 |
| John Karch..... | Barbara Karch..... | 400 |
| Mrs. Rosa Dippel..... | Conrad Dippel..... | 1,000 |
| Edward F. Devlin..... | T. D. Gasey..... | 5,000 |
| Jno. G. C. Ackerman..... | Paul J. Boehme..... | 5,000 |
| Philip S. Schmidt..... | Henry Rage..... | 4,000 |
| Mrs. Ann Eliza Gilliam..... | Adam Huff, Sr..... | 10,000 |
| Adam Huff, Jr..... | Adam Huff, Sr..... | 1,800 |
| Catherine Dillon..... | Patrick Dillon..... | 800 |
| Archibald Thompson..... | Margaret Thompson..... | 1,400 |
| David Sproul..... | Jane Sproul..... | 500 |
| Sarah Hutchison..... | Eyres Hutchison..... | 800 |
| Mrs. Ann E. Leslie..... | W. H. Leslie..... | 2,000 |
| Catharine Gleason..... | Patrick Gleason..... | 1,500 |
| Mary Ann Hall..... | Richard Hall..... | 1,000 |
| Samuel J. King..... | Mary J. King..... | 2,000 |
| James Lynch..... | Mary Lynch..... | 1,000 |
| John Robertson..... | William Vandivort..... | 600 |
| Jacob Reutz..... | Maria M. Reutz..... | 10,000 |
| Elizabeth Niewind..... | Alphonse Niewind..... | 1,200 |
| George Rieter..... | Henry Middendiad..... | 1,200 |
| James Charlton..... | Margaret Gowes..... | 200 |
| Susanna Cathell..... | Thos. Creighton..... | 500 |
| Isabella Davis..... | Thos. Creighton..... | 2,000 |
| Robert Orr..... | Margaret P. Orr..... | |
| Rev. Wm. Fulton..... | Robert L. Orr..... | 50,000 |
| Alex. Fleeger Hogg..... | Wm. M. Fleeger..... | 5,000 |
| Sabina Sutton..... | J. R. Sutton..... | 3,000 |

## MUNICIPAL BONDS.

### The City of Corry in Trouble—Pittsburghers Interested.

An application has been made before Judge Wetmore, of Erie, for an injunction to restrain the city of Corry from paying either the principal or interest of the municipal bonds already issued, and about to be issued, in aid of certain manufacturing enterprises in that place. The plaintiffs, David Harris, of Warren, and Enoch Bordwell, of Corry, were represented by Hon. G. W. Scofield and F. Hooker, Esq. Hon. C. W. Curtis and W. W. Brown, Esq., appeared for the city. It was claimed by Messrs. Scofield and Hooker that the city had no authority for issuing the bonds, by reason of the constitutional provision prohibiting municipal corporations from becoming stockholders in, or loaning their credit to, any company association, or corporation. The citizens of Corry were very anxious to secure the establishment of the projected manufactories, and to avoid around the constitutional prohibition a special act was passed at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the city to fund its indebtedness to the amount of $125,000, issuing therefor bonds bearing interest at eight per cent. The act also set apart sufficient certificate of indebtedness, and, a debt being thus created, the last section was to take up these certificates with its bonds, by which means a fictitious indebtedness was falsified. The plaintiff maintains that the act of Assembly contemplated the funding of a real indebtedness, and that it could not authorize the creation of a debt in the manner described, which amounts to nothing more nor less than the loaning of the city's credit, and which the Constitution expressly prohibits.

The defendants plead that the act of Assembly was not unconstitutional, and that it was properly and legally construed in its application.

The case was already heard on $50,000 of those bonds —$50,000 to Briggs, Sterrett & Co, proprietors of the new Corry Machine Works, and $25,000 to Sturtevant manufacturers. Many of the bonds have been negotiated and are now in the hands of third parties. The question arose whether the city is to be liable for their payment under these circumstances, even though their issue be pronounced illegal.

Application is also made for restraining the city from issuing $100,000 additional bonds, which are about to be delivered to Pittsburgh parties who undertake to erect one or two blast furnaces in the city. The defendants are to die their answer on or before the 10th of September next.

## THE MT. PLEASANT AND BROADFORD RAILROAD.

### Answer of a Director of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad to the Bill in Equity of the Connelsville Railroad Company.

Mr. J. T. Wentling, a Director of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through his counsel, Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, has filed the following answers, with the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, to the bill of complaint of the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad Company. He avers that since January, 1872, he has attended all meetings of the road, and that no action was taken in reference to the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company; that when the Southwestern Pennsylvania Company put down their track so as to make a crossing over the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad, and a switch to form a connection with the road, he advised and counselled in the matter with the understanding that permission had been obtained from the officers of the Connelsville Company. In reference to the "attempt to make a hostile and violent crossing and connection being repelled by the complainants," he alleges that the complainants tore up the materials of the connection after it had been put down and well arranged by the Southwestern Company, and that somewhere in the night last, the other members of his own Board, went to the place of crossing to pull down other materials in place of those broken up, having learned before leaving home that the President of the Connelsville Company would be there, with whom he hoped to arrange all matters at variance satisfactorily; and that Sunday was chosen in order that the Pittsburgh, Pleasant and Broadford road would not be disturbed or interrupted. He further sets forth that he was not present at the time, to the utmost of their ability, to enter upon the consideration of an agreement for such connection, preparing proper terms and conditions, and frequently proposing it necessary to remain over until the following day for consultation with the President of the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that all the propositions looking towards an arrangement of the matter that were rejected by the complainants and President of the Connelsville Company. The defendant further asserts that he had no knowledge of any approach being made by the officers or agents of his company to the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company, for the purpose of inducing the latter to accept the Connelsville Railroad, or that he was a party to, any conspiracy, the object of which was to deprive the complainants of the possession and enjoyment of the road, without process or warrant of law. He avers that he knew nothing of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company on the 26th of March last, until after the meeting of that day, nor had he spoken to any of the Directors in reference to the business done at said meeting, or present at any coming meeting of their Board, in regard to their road, or the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad.

He therefore prays to be dismissed with reasonable costs.

## MORTUARY REPORTS.

### Deaths in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Below are the reports of deaths in Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the week ending August 31st. There were 78 deaths in this city, against 105 the preceding week—a decrease of thirty. In Allegheny there were twenty-five deaths, or fourteen less than the week before, showing a falling off in the mortality of the two cities of forty-four.

PITTSBURGH.

W. Snively, M. D., Physician to the Board of Health reports that the number of deaths in the city for the week ending August 31st, were 78. Of this number 38 were males, 40 females; 76 were white and 2 colored. The cause of death were as follows: Cholera infantum, 13; diarrhœa, 12; consumption, marasmus and pneumonia, each 5; cerebro spinal meningitis and typhoid fever, each 3; congestion of brain, Bright's disease, (chronic) cerebretes, typhoid fever, purpura hemorrhagica and whooping cough, each 2; street accident, aphtha, perforation of bowels, sporadic cholera, epidemic cholera, convulsion, debility, scarlet fever, ulceration of the heart, gangrene of lungs, meningitis, metro-peritonitis, nephrites, general paralysis, peritonites, phlebetis, paralysis, prostatitis, hernia and whooping cough, each 1. Of the above there were under one year, 32; from 1 to 2, 20; 2 to 5, 7; 5 to 10, 2; 20 to 30, 8; 30 to 40, 9; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 5; 80 to 90, 1.

ALLEGHENY.

The report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, gives the following exhibit for the week ending this morning: The total number of deaths was twenty-five, of which twenty-three were white, two colored, twelve male and thirteen female. The diseases were: Cholera infantum, 9; cholera morbus, 1; consumption, 4; inflammation of bowels, 2; paralysis, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, teething, marasmus, still-born, whooping cough, enteritis, and, acute meningitis, each one.

There were under one year, 9; from 1 to 5, 6; from 10 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 2; from 40 to 50, 4; from 60 to 60, 2; and from 80 to 90, 1.

THE WEEK PAST.

The following table shows the number of death reported each week, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny since the first of April last:

| Week ending | Pittsburgh. | Allegheny. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 6..... | 62 | 21 | 83 |
| April 13..... | 70 | 32 | 98 |
| April 20..... | 80 | 24 | 104 |
| April 27..... | 76 | 26 | 102 |
| May 4..... | 53 | 33 | 86 |
| May 11..... | 61 | 23 | 74 |
| May 18..... | 77 | 33 | 110 |
| May 25..... | 62 | 15 | 91 |
| June 1..... | 71 | 20 | 91 |
| June 8..... | 79 | 17 | 96 |
| June 15..... | 63 | 29 | 92 |
| June 22..... | 78 | 24 | 102 |
| June 29..... | 72 | 35 | 107 |
| July 6..... | 97 | 53 | 150 |
| July 13..... | 106 | 41 | 147 |
| July 20..... | 105 | 42 | 147 |
| July 27..... | 104 | 49 | 153 |
| August 3..... | 106 | 51 | 157 |
| August 10..... | 106 | 58 | 164 |
| August 17..... | 106 | 29 | 135 |
| August 24..... | 105 | 39 | 144 |
| August 31..... | 78 | 25 | 103 |
| Total, 6 months..... | 1,718 | 711 | 2,429 |

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 3, 1873.

As we pointed out in our review of the reports of the national banks the maximum amount allowed by law is now nearly reached and the surplus not issued has been promised to banks now organizing.

The West is calling for the inforcement of the law withdrawing $25,000,000 of circulation from the eastern banks that have a surplus for redistribution throughout the West, or an increase of the national currency by a new issue of $25,000,000.

The notion that the currency should be issued territorially or according to population is one of the "thinnest" of theores, as the currency will flow where it is most wanted no matter where the locality of its issuing banks.

The argument is doubtless but a cover to the demand for an increase of the circulating medium, as is advanced by the Chicago *Tribune*, and in speaking of the so called national bank "monopoly," says:

"The fact, however, that it is a monopoly is sufficient reason that it should be abolished, and issuing made 'free.' In other words, that the restrictions on the aggregate volume of National bank circulation should be removed. The fear of inflation of the currency from the removal of these restrictions are groundless. The more National banks notes there are issued the more disproportionate the volume of legal tenders will be to make borrowing me to accept the nomination.

To which we fully agree, with the one provision added and which we have urged as the surest means of returning to specie payments: Compel the banks to hold in their vaults in coin the interest received from the government on their bonds until they have twenty-five per cent. of their circulation, when they would be prepared to resume without a struggle and without deranging business.

In this connection a Washington dispatch says:

"The Comptroller of the Currency, referring to his notification to National banks, to the effect that the currency will not be had for National banks which have made application therefor longer than thirty days, states that there is now $7,000,000 currency assigned which has not been taken up. Of this amount $2,500,000 is assigned to banks that are not yet organized. The rest is promised to banks which are organized, but which, for various reasons, have not chosen to deposit their bonds and receive their circulation. The high premium on bonds is considered to have had the effect to deter these banks from depositing their bonds and receiving their circulation. There is no provision in the law of July 12, 1870, which specifies any period during which the right of withdrawal shall remain. Of this amount $2,500,000 is assigned to banks that are not yet organized. The rest is promised to banks which are organized, but which, for various reasons, have not chosen to deposit their bonds and receive their circulation. The high premium on the

# Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873.

**Wanted.**

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

THE Philadelphia Gas Works are sadly crippled for want of coal. The strike, at the Westmoreland county mines, has cut off the supply, and Philadelphia will be without gas if the strike does not soon come to an end.

THE time was when the Democracy of Pennsylvania stood in the lead and dictated the policy of the party; now it has fallen so low and is so utterly barren in resources that it is compelled to borrow an emasculated platform from a neighboring State.

A GHOST, in the central part of this State, has alarmed those who were conscious of its presence, by leaving, in the soft clay in which they were standing, the distinct impression of a gigantic human foot. The foot was not visible, but the impression of it was clear and unmistakable. At least so they say; and they are at their wits end to account for it. Perhaps it was the ghost of the Democratic party *making tracks.*

THE Treasury officials who contend that the return of the back-pay by members of Congress does not prevent them suing the government in the Court of Claims for the amount of their pay which they have returned into the Treasury, must have rare ideas of law. Every one of these members of Congress, in drawing his back-pay, has given a receipt in full for it, thus discharging his claim upon the government. How can he sue for that for which he has receipted in full?

THE Ohio Democratic platform declared that the party "insists that our tariff should be formed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries;" but our Pennsylvania Democrats, in adopting the same platform, struck out the words we have quoted, and their platform, therefore, is altogether silent on the tariff question. On that issue the Democracy of Pennsylvania have no opinions for the public eye.

THE Republicans of Ohio opened their State campaign with an open-air meeting, addressed by Governor NOYES and Senator MORTON, which was attended by enthusiastic thousands; the Democrats opened theirs with a meeting in a hall, with about 1,200 people present when it began, but which had dwindled to 500 before ALLEN completed his non-committal speech. This difference between the two is characteristic of what will be the result of the election.

A NEW YORK PAPER asserts that nine-tenths of the murders and other crimes or violence in that city and other populous centers, arise from drunkenness which the poison of adulterated liquor produces. The statement is probably true; and it suggests the inquiry whether our zealous Temperance friends in this and other States would not promote the success of their cause in a greater degree, by bending their energies to procure the passage of laws for the proper punishment of those who adulterate liquors and those who sell such compounds, than by frittering away their time in putting forward political nominees who are hardly ever, under any circumstances, elected.

ONE of the most convincing proofs of the steady progress of the world, which we ever came across, is shown in the notable decline of Democracy in Kentucky within the past few years. In 1868 the Democrats of that State had 72,000 majority; in 1871, 37,000; in 1872, 11,000, while in the late legislative election the majority was considered hardly worth mentioning. Such are the results of the law of ascension. From ignorance to knowledge, from the shame of caste to the realities of character, from anarchy into order, from darkness into light. When the very nursing mother of Bourbonism is thus found climbing upward into the better and freer air, every one who believes in and strives for the advancement of the human race is justified in taking courage.

THE Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, a shrewd political observer, is reported to have recently expressed the opinion that the back pay grab will almost entirely revolutionize the personnel of the next Congress, and that the popular feeling against it in every direction is intense and unrelenting. In this—particularly as regards the Republican party—he is undoubtedly correct. Experience has fully demonstrated that the members of that party are, as a whole, invariably in the habit of verifying their professions of political virtue by their practice. That, when brought to the test in this matter, they will be found fully to possess the courage of their opinions—supplementing their honest convictions by just as noble and determined action—there can be no manner of doubt.

WE HAVE several times of late adverted to the rapidity with which the iron industries of the United States are striding to the front in the competing markets of the world. There is also, we observe, another interest which is beginning to reach out its arms to Europe in a somewhat notable manner. Statistics show a steady increase in the export of boots, shoes, harness, leather, &c., amounting, in the latest year from which returns are available, to an increase in amount of nearly two million dollars over the previous year. Small as this amount is when the great extent of the country from which the returns are drawn is taken into consideration, the simple fact of any growth in that direction is important; all the more for its indication that a large foreign market is within the reach and control of our manufactures, if they have the wit and energy to improve their opportunity.

A NEW, and apparently valuable feature, in the operation of a certain class of oil wells in the petroleum territory of Canada, has lately been introduced. The innovation consists in the application of wind power to the pumping of wells which have a small supply of water, but furnishing from five to fifteen barrels of fluid per day, or such as are better known as accumulating wells. A thoroughly practical test of the feasibility of operating these wells by this power has recently been made. It would seem that the introduction of this power in Canada and our own oil regions must necessarily give a considerable impetus to the production of crude oil, for the reason that many of those wells now abandoned may be operated at a profit, which have heretofore proved a source of loss, from the fact that the product would not pay the expense of running them by steam power, the cost of fuel and attendance being greater than the amount realized from the sales of oil.

THE New York *Express* says that "a third term was offered WASHINGTON by Congress and the Legislatures of several States, while JEFFERSON, MADISON and MONROE were each formally urged by the Legislatures and political bodies to serve a third term;" and adds that as "Washington, Jefferson, Madison and MONROE declined all suggestions for a third term," their example should "teach President GRANT the wisdom of doing likewise." But, as neither Congress, nor the Legislature of any State, nor any other body of men, has asked President GRANT to run for a third term, how is he to decline, or follow the example of his illustrious predecessors? The conditions are not equal, and until they are, the example cannot possibly be followed. Whenever any one of sufficient importance to be noticed, proposes to re-elect President GRANT, he will be justified in declining the proposition, but not until then. And let us add that if the proposition is ever seriously made, and if ever any attempt is made to put it in action, there will be no possibility of mistaking the decided negative that will follow from the people in answer.

IF THE Pennsylvania Democrats had adopted the *whole* of the Ohio platform, tariff plank and all, the party in the two States might have been regarded as one complete animal—the Ohio end being the head and the Pennsylvania end the tail; but the striking out of that plank, by the Pennsylvania Convention gives the party in this State a new position, directly the reverse of that of its Ohio friends, so that the party in those two States, instead of having a head and a tail, has two heads, one at each end, and each looking different ways. It thus reveals the history of the double-headed snake of New England, the Amphisbæna, of which CHRISTOPHER TOPPAN wrote to COTTON MATHER: "Concerning ye Amphisbæna, as soon as I received your commands, I made diligent inquiry:

He assures me it had really two heads, one at each end; two mouths, two stings or tongues."

It is of this curious creature that WHITTIER says:

"He left the cast of a double head
In the scaly mask which he yearly shed,
For he carried a head where his tail should be,
And the two of course could never agree,
But wiggled about with main and might,
Now to the left and now to the right;
Pulling and twisting this way and that,
Neither knew what the other was at."

THE decrease in imports of dry goods still continues. The importations at the port of New York for the month of August amounted to $14,381,988, against $20,923,859 last year, and $19,379,121 in 1871, thus showing a decline as compared with August, 1872, of $6,541,871. The total imports for the past eight months foot up $86,211,033, against $105,127,519 last year, and $95,593,364 in 1871. The entries for consumption are about nine million dollars below last year; the withdrawals from warehouses about one and a quarter millions; while the entries for warehousing show a decline of nearly $10,000,000. It further appears, from a comparison of figures, that the amount of goods entered for consumption for eight months, was greater twenty years ago than at the present time, while the total importations for the eight months of 1853 show a difference of only about $9,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period of the present year. The special value of this exhibit consists in the proof it affords that the extravagant habits into which, during the past few years, our people had gradually drifted, are slowly giving way to those better and safer practices which prudence and patiotism dictate.

## LYNCH LAW.

In the early days of the late Franco-German war nothing seemed to foreign readers more discreditable to the French people or more indicative of the barbarism still lurking among them than the accounts received of their violent rage against suspected traitors. Neither trial nor investigation of any kind was deemed necessary in such cases, and if the rabble did not at once proceed to carry out the sentence dictated by suspicion and fear, the failure was due to some other cause than the return of sense and moderation. It is, however, much easier to find apology for such acts of frenzy when committed by a people in the agony of war or revolution, than for similar acts when committed in the midst of peace. What the Scotch call or used to call Jedburgh justice, which first hanged and then tried its prisoners, has always been justly regarded as one of the clearest marks of a barbarous state of society. American Lynch justice is a still more monstrous atrocity, as it pronounces and executes its sentence, and dispenses with a trial altogether. Seriously to give the name of trial to the farce in mockery so-called, which usually precedes the hanging of the alleged culprit, would be a gross misapplication of the word.

Readers of the newspapers have doubtless noticed that of late crimes of the kind have not been confined to the frontier or to the new Territories, but States so long settled as Missouri and Iowa seem to be clearly included in Judge LYNCH'S circuit. Indeed, the former of these Commonwealths was recently the scene of one of the most horrible and disgraceful exhibitions of his mode of dealing with suspected offenders. In the instance referred to, the reputation of the neighborhood in which it occurred, was in some measure redeemed by the noble and heroic conduct of the Sheriff and a few citizens who stood by him in his attempt to save the accused from the pursuing ruffians; an attempt which proved not only vain, but fatal to two or more of the upholders of the law. In Arizona, a few days ago, three persons charged with murder were seized by the rabble and hanged without process of law, on the nearest tree; and still more recently, an old German named KESLER was hanged with equal informality by a mob consisting of highly respectable citizens at or near La Cygne, in the State of Kansas.

Even in the more eastern parts of the country one may sometimes hear Lynch law defended or excused with more or less earnestness as being justifiable under certain circumstances, at least in the new settlements of the West. Of course, on the remote frontier or in a mining camp, before society has been at all regularly organized, the people are compelled to deal with offenders as the conditions of the situation require, and if they punish criminals in a summary manner or without much regard to the formalities of courts of justice, no fault is to be found with them. Like the queen in the Æneid, they may allege their difficult position and the newness of their settlement as ample apology for their irregular acts. But whenever a complete system of social life with its machinery for the administration of justice has been once established, the apology ceases to be valid, and the attempt to set aside the rules of maintaining order and punishing crime is at best a lapse into or in the direction of barbarism. The truth is almost too obvious for proof or illustration, and certainly argument on the subject would seem wholly superfluous and supererogatory but for the fact that Lynch law is not without civilized though thoughtless defenders.

One reason of great force against the practice is its effect in degrading social justice. However serious the crime perpetrated by the offender may have been, and however manifest his guilt, the multitude who seizes and puts him to death, presents the aspect, not of a minister of Justice, but of a minister of mere vengeance. It is evidently not moved by a clear and quietly earnest sense of right and responsibility to the community, but by fiery and tumultuous passions, burning for revenge and resolved to have it at whatever cost of cruelty and wrong. Hence, in the example placed, the example, so far as the proceeding is of the most mischievous tendency. It not only violates the laws and sets their ministers at defiance, but it exhibits reckless tyranny and insolent contempt for self-control and outward restraint in a manner likely to be as attractive and stimulating to the dangerous classes as it is disgusting and alarming to good citizens. Instead of deterring from crime in any really and permanently effective way, it stirs up and inflames those bad passions in which crime originates, and by its display of crazy violence provokes in men predisposed to disorder a perilous spirit of defiance. But the objection which as much as if not more than any other, renders the thought of Lynch law not only odious but horrible to fair-minded people, is the danger to which innocence may be exposed under its administration. In this world of falsehood and deceptive appearances it is seldom an easy thing to fasten a high crime upon its perpetrator so clearly as to leave absolutely no room for reasonable doubt. All sensible persons admit, that the best minds, well furnished with the needful knowledge, are required for the administration of criminal justice, and yet such minds are constantly puzzled in the effort to decide upon the guilt or innocence of alleged culprits. It is a fact, not as well known as it ought to be known that, of all the convicts who have served out their terms in the Eastern Penitentiary of this State, three per cent. are now known indubitably to have been innocent of the crimes for which they endured long years of imprisonment. Then, reflect how continually every community is pervaded by false charges and baseless suspicions concerning its unpopular or unattractive or unconciliatory members, charges and suspicions which malignity, stupidity, envy and other equally irresponsible motives assiduously cherish, and often finally convert into established facts. In view of such considerations it is impossible to attach much value to the evidence upon which in any case a mob convicts and executes its prisoner. Even confession in the presence of a raving, roaring rabble may not be accepted as proof of a charge without great reserve; indeed, if the accused be of a nervous, sensitive temperament confession, under the circumstances, is no proof at all. For these and other reasons the teachings of which we hear, by whatever atrocities they may be justified, are mere horrors, damnable blots upon the character of the population of the west.

## BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Though the existence of the Board of Public Charities may be supposed to be generally known, it is probably a safe assumption that a majority of the public are not well informed concerning either its assigned duties or its actual performances. Part of the prevalent ignorance of the subject may be justly ascribed to the recent origin of the Board, it having been created by the Legislature of the State no longer ago than in 1869, and a considerable period having necessarily elapsed after its creation before it could fairly begin to work. Then allowance must be made for the relative indifference with which many people naturally regard public functionaries whose labors involve neither political nor directly industrial activity. It is besides possible that in the very duties imposed upon the members of the Board and in their established relations to other important officials, there may be somewhat adapted to prevent in some cases a cordial and cheerful recognition of their toils and merits. But however this may be, persons who have given due attention to the annual reports presented to the Legislature by the Board, will hardly question either its usefulness or the efficiency with which it has labored to accomplish the objects of its creation.

In a late number of the Philadelphia *Press*, there is a brief statement of these objects, together with an account by Mr. G. L. HARRISON, its President, of some of the incidental labors of the Board for the promotion of them. A very important result of the creation of the Board, not specified, though implied in the *Press's* statement, and of course contemplated by the Legislature, is the unity of action and spirit thus imparted to all the benevolent and reformatory institutions of the State. Not only inspectors, sheriffs and all persons in charge of penitentiaries and jails are required to make their reports to the Board, but the prothonotaries and clerks of criminal courts send it full statements concerning the trials of offenders against the laws. To the Board likewise all plans for the construction of prisons, almshouses, etc., have to be submitted for approval or rejection. It is also required not only by actual visitation of all institutions of the kind in question at least once every year, but by a system of interrogatories addressed to superintendents, and by a careful examination of returns, to collect such facts as may serve to ascertain the causes of pauperism, insanity, etc., and the best methods of treating those evils.

The foregoing are only some of the duties assigned to the Board of Public Charities, and from MR. HARRISON'S statement it is manifest that some such agency was needed more urgently than many suspect. Few only of our jails are at all what they ought to be either in construction or in management; our almshouses are generally not less defective, and our asylums for the insane, except two or three, are a disgrace to the State. In many of these establishments the Board has already introduced useful reforms, but many years will be required to overcome the effects of past neglect, and even when that result shall have been achieved, nothing but constant vigilance will suffice to prevent relapse. As a specimen of a numerous class of establishments which cast reproach upon the Christian morals of our population, we quote MR. HARRISON'S account of an almshouse lately visited by him:

"With respect to the strictly pauper department of this Almshouse, it bore a resemblance to other establishments. There was a scene of listless idleness and uncleanliness without any apparent loving care. My attention was particularly directed by the general agents to the hospital for the insane, which was a separate building upon the same ground with the other departments of the Almshouse. I found these inmates suffering for the want of almost every attention and consideration which are necessary to make life, even to the strong and hardy, tolerable. They have sufficient food, such as it is, at stated intervals, and the cells they occupy are finished generally with a rough bed and bed clothes. These cells, too, are *tolerably* clean, for the cleansing of an establishment such as this can be done without much difficulty, because there is always a sufficient number of paupers to do the work. Where the insane patients are considered violent or even disagreeable, it often happens that their cells are either neglected or forcible measures are resorted to for the purpose of overcoming their interference while their cells are being cleaned by the paupers. Though the Board had previously called the attention of the directors of this institution to the imperfect ventilation of the insane hospital, I found that even the means available for correcting the cause of this complaint had been very imperfectly attended to. The consequence was, that the atmosphere of most of the cells had become so vitiated and offensive, that any person accustomed to the open air would necessarily have fainted upon remaining within the apartment for a moment of time. The inmates seemed to have become used to this noxious atmosphere, and they did not complain of it. On the contrary, the only complaint on their part was that made by an old woman when her window was opened a little to admit the fresh air.

"The responsibility for this chronic neglect of these classes begins with the public and ends with the humblest attendant of the institution. So lost to all sense of decency have the insane in this hospital become, by reason of the failure on the part of those in authority to encourage a proper appreciation of self-respect among the inmates that their habits are precisely on a par with those of a brute. Consequently many of them are kept naked in their cells, from which they are drawn only each morning to be cleaned and their rooms put in order. The filthiest part of the litter, for their bedding consists wholly of straw, is then removed and its place supplied with a similar quantity of the fresh material, when they are reserved to their dingy cells until there to pass another period of solitary wretchedness in an atmosphere whose odor exceeds in offensiveness anything which the imagination can conceive. Through the gradual enfeebling of the higher attributes of their natures, some of these people come to be regarded by the other inmates as mere animals, and the young girls of the establishment look upon these naked men simply as they would look upon a horse or a hog. I am told that frequently two of the young female inmates of this insane hospital are called upon to clean these men each morning as they are drawn out from their cells."

In answer to the question why the Board allowed this? MR. HARRISON replied that "they had no executive power to prevent it." "We can only," said he "by our reports invite the public to frown down this great evil, and make use of what moral forces we can command to check and overcome it." The truth is that a most discreditable degree of apathy exists among the people as regards this subject. Whether the cause be superstition or some other baleful influence we know not, but it is, we believe, a fact that a majority of average people cease to regard with affectionate interest even a near relative afflicted with insanity. How they look upon the stranger thus afflicted we need not say. To put him or her out of sight is the first impulse, and having effected so much, they are measurably content, though they may know or at least strongly suspect that the sufferer has been given over to the tender mercies of brutal men and women. It is horrible to think of the misery endured in this Commonwealth by the neglected insane, and if ever and no other class were concerned, their condition should suffice to interest people of common humanity in the labors of the Board of Public Charities.

## THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Which met at Wilkesbarre on the 27th, was characterized by a bitter struggle for its position by the several factions into which it is divided; but was utterly devoid of enthusiasm. The MCMULLEN and SAM. JOSEPHS crowd appears to have succeeded in being recognized as the genuine representatives of Philadelphia Democracy, but the Convention was unequal to the task of settling the fight between the BARR and HUTCHINSON factions in this county. Both sets of delegates were admitted, and then the Convention spilled all the fat in the fire by nominating HUTCHINSON for State Treasurer.

This was expected, the party threw off its record of last year, dissolved its partnership with the Liberals, and fell back upon the miserable platform of the Ohio Democracy, with the tariff resolution cut out of it. In thus ignoring the present and the future and falling back upon the past, the Convention admitted its inability to grope with living issues. The Democracy of Pennsylvania is thus, self-confessed, a party of the past, exclusively, with nothing to live upon (if it is alive at all) but its traditional history. Was there not, among all its scribes, some sufficiently competent to draw up an original platform? Or were RANDALL, MCCLELLAN and SPEER so disgusted with the anti-back-pay feeling of the delegates, that they let the whole thing go by default?

The most noticeable thing in the Convention was the rebuke admitted to back-pay SPEER. This man, who represents the Huntingdon district in Congress, was put up by the back-payers for permanent President of the Convention, in order to prevent the passage of any resolution condemning the back pay; but the Convention was too many for SPEER and his swag-pocketing host; and that money-loving, back-pay-grabbing Democratic Congressman, was compelled not only to meet a storm of aroused indignation, but to voluntarily take a back seat, mortified, rebuked and condemned. This Congressional swag-grabber evidently did not anticipate that the Convention would go back on him; but he has now learned that those who will take back pay must also take back seats.

That we may not be accused of speaking of what we do not know, in this connection, we state as an unquestioned fact that the Democratic members of Congress from this State had a consultation this summer at Bedford, and resolved to try to get both State Conventions to ignore the back-pay question. Several prominent Republicans in the State were approached with the assurance that if the Republican State Convention would take no action on it, the Democratic Convention could likewise be kept quiet; and the programme agreed upon for the Democratic Convention was to pack the Committee on Resolutions, elect SPEER permanent Chairman, pass a resolution to refer all resolutions to the committee, without debate, and, when it reported, to refuse to discharge it. Under this programme it was thought that all resolutions against back pay could be referred without debate and squelched, and that if offered after the committee reported they could still be so referred, the committee not having been discharged. But the best laid plans of mice and men *will* go wrong, sometimes, and the weak point in this scheme was SPEER. The Convention saw the mouse in the meal tub too plainly.

The result of this specious scheming is proof of the wisdom of the Republicans who were so approached in refusing to listen to the offer of the Democratic Congressmen that if our Convention would say nothing about back pay the Democratic Convention would also be kept quiet. The tempters, who urged this offer, have now shown that they could not have kept the conditional promise they proposed to make. Fortunately, no leading Republican in the State was willing to enter into any such bargain, or even to entertain such a proposition for a moment; and events have proven that if any one had been fool-ish enough to do so, the indignant voice of the people would have drowned him in its din.

The nomination of HUTCHINSON will not be a popular one in this county. Hundreds and thousands of Democrats will vote against him here, and we are not sorry that both candidates have been taken from the same bailiwick. The relative popularity of the two will thus be fairly tested, and we rest content in the conviction that Allegheny county will give Mr. MACKEY a larger majority than any man who ever ran in this county before.

## PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.

There is nothing to surprise in the fact that the Israelites are again objects of persecution in the empire of our illustrious friend and ally, the Czar. About two years ago, as readers will recollect, some thousands of Jewish families in Southwestern Russia were scattered and sent to wander by the government, and perhaps some foreigners, who gave any attention to the subject, never fully understood why the professors of the same faith everywhere in the empire were not treated in the same way. The difference of treatment seems to depend more or less on the character and spirit of the Israelites themselves as well as of the surrounding "Gentile" population. In other words, the authorities of the government measurably indifferent or enjoined from above to wink at neglect of general laws, are compelled to enforce them, sometimes by the Christian zeal of one portion of the people and sometimes by the Judaical enthusiasm of another portion. Kiew or Kiev, the scene of persecution at present, is a most religious city. Among its many churches is that of St. Nicholas Thaumaturgus or the Worker of Wonders, and the place is still farther consecrated by the presence of the bones of OSKOLD, who was in life not only a saint but a prince as well. There also is one of the most distinguished monasteries in Russia, that of Peterchoi, the cavern over which it stands having been excavated by St. ANTONY himself. There besides is the venerable cathedral of St. Sophia, more than seven hundred years old. Moreover the city contains a famous theological seminary, and is besides memorable in history as the "spot on which Christianity was first planted among the barbarians of the Russian steppes." Hence, the city being in Russia it is easy to account for the devotion of its inhabitants to the faith, and for the earnestness with which the *popes* or clergy denounce toleration of Jewish residents as a sin. In order to realize their pious wish to be rid of their polluting presence, the clergy have only to insist upon the execution of an old Russian law which excludes the disciples of MOSES from the capital and all the chief cities of the empire. Those Israelites only who secure a special permit of residence from the Minister of Justice are exempt from the operation of this law, and to obtain such a license is a matter of extreme difficulty. Thus nearly all Jewish residents of Russia are exposed to the constant peril of banishment within twenty-four hours, and the German Israelites of Kiew, who seem in part to have provoked their fate by their zeal in the observance of their religious rites, are the victims of the old law. It is also possible that the suspicion with which all Germans are now looked upon in Russia may have had somewhat to do in arousing the popular resentment against them. Many of them, however, are German subjects, and provided with passports from Berlin, and their banishment has called forth earnest protest and remonstrance from the press in Germany, which exhorts the government to interpose for the protection of its injured people by enforcing respect for their passports. But it seems little likely that Russian policy will be influenced by the appeal.

## A NEW DEMOCRATIC DEPARTURE.

Clearly there will presently have to be a conference between the leaders and representatives of the Democracy, from the several States in which campaigns are pending, if logical harmony and consistency are to prevail. In our own State, Virginia, and other Commonwealths in which political battles are now being fought, one of the principal charges against the President and the Republican party is that of heartless and inveterate oppression of the ex-rebels of the Southern States. Ever since the close of the war, indeed, this subject has furnished Northern Democratic organs and orators with an inexhaustible theme. According to these exponents of Democratic opinion, the tyranny of the general government toward these unfortunates has been absolutely without parallel. Their sufferings have been as intolerable as their persecutors have been merciless and relentless, and the entire course of the administration toward them has been constantly denounced as a disgrace to the civilization of the age and country in which we dwell. But, if we are to credit the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, all this has been a huge mistake. There has been no cruelty—nobody has been persecuted, not a single rebel soldier has felt the weight of the governmental heel. On the contrary, this veteran and venerable exponent of the ideas and principles of pure and unadulterated Democracy takes the administration roundly to task for taking "a great deal better care of the rebels than of the Northern soldiers." Instead of rigor, there has been too much clemency; instead of ostracism, favoritism; instead of scowling, wreathed smiles. It is the loyal soldiers of the country who have been the victims of governmental wrong. His tender heart yearns toward the ill-used "mudsills" and "hirelings" of the Northern States who throttled the rebellion into its grave. He would like—it is to be inferred—to have all the Federal offices in the Southern States filled with these maimed and poorly recompensed heroes of the war; partly, probably, in recognition of their high deserts, and partly by way of curbing the reactionary restiveness of the unreconstructed survivors of the Lost Cause. Now all this is not original, as it is novel, nor constitutes one of the most remarkable of all the various remarkable new departures which have been adopted and abandoned by the Democracy during the past few years. Still, it is very doubtful whether it will avail. The average intelligence and conscience of the country will probably regard it with contempt and disdain as the shallow cry of a self-seeking demagogue. There can, however, be no great harm in trying its efficacy for awhile. Desperate straits require desperate remedies. But the first prerequisite condition of possible success is uniformity of expression concerning the matter. It is a comparatively easy feat to ride two horses at once—when both go the same way. If set in opposite directions, the task is simply impossible. By all means let a conference be held, to the end that there may be agreement instead of discord, and pacific co-operation instead of slashing at each other's throats.

THE agitation throughout the country about the back-pay question and about other illustrations of the prodigality of Congress, have caused considerable anxiety to learn how the balance sheet of the United Treasury for last year will compare with the years which have gone before, and whether there is any prospect of a further remission of taxation. The aggregate of the receipts and the disbursements of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1873, as compared with the previous year, show, as was natural, a considerable decline in every department. The aggregate revenue has fallen from three hundred and seventy-four millions to three hundred and thirty-four millions, showing a loss of nine forty millions. This loss is pretty evenly distributed. The internal revenue has fallen off seventeen millions, the customs duties eighteen millions, and the miscellaneous revenue five millions. The expenditure of the Treasury for the last year is reported at two hundred and ninety millions against two hundred and seventy-seven millions for the year before. The War Department and the Navy Department cost more than last year, as did also the civil and miscellaneous expenses. The interest on the public debt was, however, reduced from one hundred and seventeen millions to one hundred and four millions. The net amount of the national obligations was on the 30th June, 1873, $2,147,818,713 57 against $2,191,486,343 61 at the close of the foregoing year. The net reduction was therefore $43,667,630, during the twelve months, against one hundred millions for the previous year. This statement is made by deducting the cash in the Treasury and adding the interest accrued but not due or paid. Our internal taxation from 1863, when in its first year it produced thirty-seven millions, to 1866 when it culminated in three hundred and nine millions, gradually falling off to one hundred and thirteen millions at present, has fluctuated greatly. The customs duties have varied much less. Their most productive year was in 1872, when they yielded two hundred and sixteen millions, and the product of the year 1873, though it fell off to one hundred and eighty-eight millions, is quite equal to the average of the previous ten years. Whether any further reduction of taxation is expedient or advisable just at present is perhaps doubtful. The people, however, are in an unmistakably economic mood, and propose to hold their public servants with a very tight rein and to a very strict account.

THE one practical question in which Pennsylvania is just now more interested than any other is the Tariff question. In the settlement of that she has a direct and palpable interest. The continuance of her present prosperity and her future growth depend on it. Her hold upon the iron market, in which she is just beginning to displace her British competitors, and which is just beginning to strengthen and tighten, depends on it. The development of her untold wealth and the employment of her tens of thousands of workers, depend on it. In fact, her very life is wound up in that issue. Yet, upon that one all-absorbing, overshadowing and controlling subject, the Democracy of Pennsylvania has not a word to say. It pretends to be a Pennsylvania party, yet cannot say a word for Pennsylvanians, but has not the pluck to utter a word in their behalf! It has opinions upon "monopolies," but none on domestic industry; it can denounce railroad combinations, but is silent on Free Trade; it can acquiesce in the results of the war, but it cannot recognize the results of protection; it can resolve upon all kinds of national abstractions, but has no opinions to express on the one practical question of the hour! It is nominally a Pennsylvania party, but has nothing of Pennsylvania about it; and with a vision that can see afar off, it has no eyes for the interests that lie all around it. How can such a party ask Pennsylvania to stand by it? How, in fact, *can* any true Pennsylvanian stand by it? A party that is too cowardly to express its opinions on a leading and important question, and one in which the people of the State have so clear and well-defined an interest, is too craven to live, and too impotent to accomplish anything, if it were possible for it to succeed. There are some eunuchs who were so born from their mother's womb; and there are some which were made eunuchs of men; but here is a party which has emasculated itself!

THE relations between capital and labor in England would appear to be constantly growing more and more critical. Our latest files contain the details of a great movement of capitalists and employers to resist the aggressions of the Trades Unions. The new organization is termed the "National Federation of Employers." The objects of the association are, avowedly, to promote and maintain such relations between capital and labor as will secure perfect freedom in both, and conduce to the welfare of the whole community. Associations of employers are to be formed in all the various cities and manufacturing centres, and individual employers are permitted to join and be represented in the Federation under certain conditions. The Federation is to be managed by a President, Treasurer and Council of not less than twenty or more than fifty members, to be elected annually by the members. The Council is to meet every three months, and also at the special call of the President, or of three members of the Council or of twelve members of the Federation. The movement has been instituted by some of the largest and heaviest manufacturers in England. Capital to the amount of over a thousand millions of dollars is already represented, and it is expected that in a short time the Federation will include almost all the leading firms in the country. The organization, which would seem to indicate that the employees of Great Britain look upon arbitration as a failure, is viewed in the light of a menace by the Trades Unions, who regard it as a virtual declaration of war against them. It is an ominous spectacle. On both sides, probably, rights have been far more keenly felt than duties faithfully regarded; and it is pretty certain that, however necessary may be the formation of the Federation as a counter movement to the workingmen's organizations, it will increase, rather than modify, the intensity of the pending struggle between capital and labor in that country.

A LEADING free-trade paper gravely essays to show that it is an absolute impossibility for the United States to compete in the iron markets of the world with "labor made artificially dear by a protective tariff." When TALLEYRAND, at the close of an eloquent argument designed to prove the impossibility of a revolution, was quietly informed that a successful uprising had already taken place, he is reported to have exclaimed, "So much the worse for the theory—it is invulnerable." This, most likely, is also the view of the journal in question with reference to the subject on which it treats. "Not only" says the London *Times*, "is it next to impossible to sell English iron in the United States, but we find the American ironmasters competing with us in the Canadian market," while an English iron merchant who states that his connections extend nearly all over the world, bewails, in the same journal, that "with every month's continuance of the present scale of prices, our foreign competitors are gaining more and more strength to maintain the struggle for the trade of the world in iron. If our iron masters shall have the good sense to put down in due and reasonable level, not only will it not be long before they obtain full control of the home market, but the day is not distant when they will push British iron out of the very markets where it has so long had a monopoly. And this victory will be chiefly the result of that decried "protective tariff" under whose operations our iron industries have experienced such an enormous development.

THE *Christian Statesman*, published in Philadelphia, in its issue of August 23d, instant, has a brief report of a discussion had recently in the Oberlin Theological Institute, on the question, "Is it best to amend the United States Constitution so as to recognize Christianity?" From the report given in the *Statesman* we clip the following instructive piece of history:

"Rev. S. D. Peet.—We are not the recognition of God purposely kept out of the Constitution by Jefferson, Thomas Jefferson?

"Prof. Morse.—Perhaps Thomas Jefferson had an irreligious design in drafting the Constitution. It would make no difference if the devil wrote it. The question is what the people meant in adopting the Constitution."

The gentlemen who figure in the dialogue from which we take the above extract evidently do not know what they are talking about. "THOMAS JEFFERSON is the author of the United States Constitution." O! ignorance, where is thy blush! THOMAS JEFFERSON was not even in the United States when the Constitution was framed, yet these reformers are continually attributing the omission of the name of God in the organic law of the Nation to the "Deism, Atheism, Skepticism" or something else of THOMAS JEFFERSON, who was at a distance of nearly four thousand miles from Philadelphia when GEORGE WASHINGTON and his compeers were engaged there in drawing it up. Indeed we think it is a historical fact that THOMAS JEFFERSON was opposed to the Constitution and wrote against its adoption.

### The Old Woman I Met at Baden.

[Howard Paul, in the American Register, Paris.]

Recently at Baden-Baden I met an American female (I can't call her a lady) who outblasphemed a mule driver. Partington of Mr. Browns. She was from "out West," and was now on her first tour on the continent. She was literally a phenomenon of ignorance and misconception. She sat next to me at the *table d'hote* at the hotel, and after the fashion of neighbors at continental dinners we fell into conversation. She turned to me and said:

"How do you have your letters addressed?"

"Oh, simply to the Hotel Royal" (where I was staying).

"That's a good idea. I didn't know the name of no hotels here, so a neighbor who had once been in Europe told me it would be a good plan to have all of mine sent to the *post restaurant*, and I can't find no such restaurant. I took a carriage yesterday and looked for it every where."

It was simply a duty to instruct her that she should apply to the *post restante*.

I found the old dame had just returned from Italy.

"Did you like Milan?" I inquired.

"It's elegant."

"And the pictures, the art treasures of sunny Italy, are they not delightful?" I asked with an affectation of enthusiasm.

"They're splendid," said she, "where they're not too old. There's several me an lot of them bits of things in Rome that I couldn't make head nor tail of—a body here, a leg there, an arm somewhere else; it looked to me mere rubbage, that did, but the pickers were very nice. I liked Raphael's marriage with the Virgin, but I didn't think much of the 'Last Supper,' as they showed me at Milan. How they can call it a master-piece I can't think, for I've seen public house signs in Ameriky that had much richer coloring into them than that. One of the Apostles only had one leg, and I'm sure that ain't no good omen, for I not that I know much of paintin', dear knows."

"Did you stop at Florence?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, and went to see the Pitty Palace."

"Did you see Venus, by Titian?" There's a work!"

"Yes, there is a work, and she ought to be ashamed of herself."

"Ashamed of herself, who—Venus? Why, you wouldn't have her dressed or draped, would you? You'd ruin the classic beauty. Think of art."

"Think of decency! I say again she ought to be ashamed of herself; I don't mean Venus, for I spoke of the regular thing for her to be undressed: but Titiens ought to remember she is a lady, and looked upon as sich in London. I've heard her sing."

"Heard her sing, who?" I asked in amazement.

"Why, Titiens; and how she could waste her time a paintin' one of her own sex laying off on a sofa, like that. I can't think. Titiens Venus may be a great work, but for my part I prefer her Norma."

THE records of Castle Garden for July show that the destinations of emigrants arriving there for that month were as follows: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 5; British Columbia, 4; California, 329; Canada, 305; Colorado, 28; Connecticut, 514; Dakota, 474; Delaware, 23; District of Columbia, 48; Florida, 1; Georgia, 7; Illinois, 1,970; Indiana, 290; Iowa, 485; Kansas, 102; Kentucky, 44; Louisiana, 19; Maine, 29; Maryland, 144; Massachusetts, 1,117; Mexico, 3; Michigan, 1,091; Minnesota, 705; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 378; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 269; Nevada, 16; New Brunswick, 6; New Hampshire, 8; New Jersey, 1,066; New York, 7,430; North Carolina, 1; Nova Scotia, 1; Ohio, 1,112; Oregon, 23; Pennsylvania, 2,869; Rhode Island, 238; South America, 5; Tennessee, 33; Texas, 12; Utah, 1,275; Vermont, 44; Virginia, 26; West Virginia, 39; Wisconsin, 1,169. Doubtless, however, this distribution will be modified by circumstances, many changing their original plans on becoming more acquainted with the country. For some time past the Baltimore steamers have been bringing hundreds of emigrants bound for the southern and southwestern States.

THE exports of rails from Great Britain for the seven months ending with the 31st of July was to the amount of 425,599 tons, against 332,006 tons in corresponding time last year. The amount exported to the United States in the seven months was but 134,336 tons, against 309,316 tons in same time last year, a falling off of more than one-half and a loss of 58,868 tons more than the entire decrease of exports as compared with the same time in 1872. The exports of rails to the United States in July were to the amount of only 13,925 tons, against 41,305 tons in July last year. The export of pig iron to the United States in seven months to the end of July was 74,166 tons, less than half as much as in same time last year. Though the United States is still Great Britain's largest market for her iron, it is apparently in the foregoing comparative figures that it is steadily being lost to her, and it is not likely will be so much longer.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

BLACK WALNUT STUMPS, brought from the interior of Virginia, are now shipped from Richmond to Northern cities, to be made into buttons. If Virginia should utilize all her resources in this style, she would soon be one of the wealthiest States of the Union. She has all the mineral wealth of Pennsylvania—all the agricultural fertility of our State—and more abundant water-power than Massachusetts. When they shall all be cultivated as they ought to be, Virginia will be the Empire State.—*Phila. Ledger.*

## POLITICAL

### State.

David Edeburn announces himself as an independent Republican candidate for Assembly in Mercer county. In his card he talks about "rings" and things with all the fluency of a Bourbon editor or a "Liberal" stump orator.

The Democrats of Indiana have set up the following ticket, and the Republicans will knock it down at the election in October: Assembly, Jesse M. Harter: Commissioner, Archibald Davis: Treasurer, Hail Clark: Jury Commissioner, James P. Carter; Auditor, Adam H. Baughler.

The Venango county Democratic Convention met in Franklin, on Tuesday, when the following nominations were made: Assembly, A. J. Keenan; County Treasurer, Isaac M. Sowers; County Commissioner, A. J. Cowan; Coroner, Dr